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Cambodia Meeting Ends; Joint Statement Issued

More on Meeting With U.S. Envoy

BK1009075290 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Sep (SPK)—Hun Sen, prime minister of the State of Cambodia, met in Jakarta on Sunday afternoon with U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia John Monjo following the opening session of the Informal Meeting on Cambodia (IMC), said our correspondent in a dispatch from the Indonesian capital.

Talking to foreign journalists after his meeting with the U.S. diplomat, Prime Minister Hun Sen said:

"This meeting could be regarded as an extension of the consultations between the representative of the State of Cambodia's Government and the U.S. officials in Vientiane. We can assess it as a very important meeting."

Prime Minister Hun Sen revealed the content of the meeting, including the problems related to the political solution of the Cambodian conflict and to the position of the Phnom Penh government regarding the five documents adopted by the Big Five.

Concerning the IMC [Informal Meeting on Cambodia], Prime Minister Hun Sen said:

"The political solution to the Cambodian problem must guarantee a real peace and national reconciliation. Consequently, whoever opposes the peace process must bear responsibility for doing so."

Asked what are the obstacles to the current informal meeting, Prime Minister Hun Sen declared that he himself has never had any intention of poisoning the atmosphere. At this moment, he said, it is better not to talk about obstacles, for we are on the path of the search for an agreement.

Diplomats: SRV To Welcome Accord

BK1009130690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1243 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 10 (AFP)—Vietnam is likely to welcome a peace accord reached Monday among Cambodia's warring factions that favors the Vietnam-backed government in Phnom Penh, diplomats here said. "It is very unlikely that a reaction (to the agreement) will be available before Tuesday morning," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The accord reached Monday in Jakarta among the four warring factions foresees the creation of a Supreme National Council (SNC), comprising six delegates from Phnom Penh and two representatives from each of the three resistance groups.

The warring factions also approved U.N. participation in Cambodia, including administration of the country until elections can be held.

"The accord maintains as much as possible the essential interests of the Phnom Penh government, and (Prime Minister) Hun Sen will return from Jakarta with some trumps for the future," said one Western diplomat here. "By obtaining half the seats in the SNC ... Hun Sen has reached a point that will allow him take up a position of power in the transition period, while facing an opposition that could very quickly show dissent, notably with regard to the Khmer Rouge," he added.

The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge is the main force in the resistance coalition, which includes non-communist followers of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann.

"The problem is knowing how the SNC will make decisions, because accepting the rule of consensus proposed by Sihanouk would give the right of veto to the Khmer Rouge," the diplomat said.

A settlement to the Cambodia conflict would allow Vietnam to end its international isolation, dating from its December 1978 invasion of Cambodia to overthrow the Marxist Khmer Rouge and install a sympathetic government in Phnom Penh. Since then Hanoi has been at odds with Beijing and suffered an economic embargo imposed by the United States, which has made a settlement in Cambodia a main condition to normalizing ties. Hanoi and Washington have not had diplomatic relations since the end of the Vietnam War in 1975.

Restored ties and a lifting of the embargo would pave the way for Hanoi to win much-needed aid from the West and international lending organizations to combat a severe economic crisis.

SPK Carries Joint Statement

BK1109064290 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0442 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Sep (SPK)—The Jakarta Informal Meeting on Cambodia, which ended on September 10, 1990, issued a joint statement ascertaining the views of the Cambodian parties on their support and acceptance of the framework of a comprehensive settlement as agreed upon by the big five of the UN Security Council and finalizing the formation of the Supreme National Council (SNC).

The joint statement reads as follows:

1. In exercising the mandate conferred upon them by the international conference on Cambodia held in Paris from 30 July to 30 August 1989, the two co-chairmen convened an informal meeting of the Cambodian parties in Jakarta on 9 and 10 September 1990. The objective of the meeting was to ascertain the framework of a comprehensive settlement as agreed upon by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council in New York on 28 August 1990 as well as to finalize the formation of the Supreme National Council (SNC).

2. The Cambodian parties accepted the framework document formulated by the five permanent members of the Security Council in its entirety as the basis for settling the Cambodia conflict, and committed themselves, in full cooperation with all other participating countries of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC), to elaborating this framework into a comprehensive political settlement through the processes of the PICC.

3. In this context, the Cambodian parties addressed the question of a Supreme National Council of Cambodia and agreed on the nature and functions of the SNC as stipulated in the P-5 document. They specifically agreed, as follows, that:

(a) The SNC is the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which, throughout the transitional period, the independence, sovereignty, and unity of Cambodia is embodied.
(b) The SNC is composed of representative individuals with authority among the Cambodian people and all shades of opinion among them.
(c) The SNC will represent Cambodia externally and occupy the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations, in the UN specialised agencies, and in other international institutions and international conferences.
(d) The SNC, at the time of the signing of the comprehensive settlement, will delegate to the United Nations all powers necessary to ensure the implementation of the comprehensive agreement, including those relating to the conduct of free and fair elections and to the related aspects of the administration of Cambodia.
(e) All decisions of the SNC will be taken through consensus among its members.

4. Consequently, the Cambodian parties agreed to form the SNC with the following composition (by the decision of the two co-chairmen and for practical reasons, this list is arranged according to alphabetical order instead of in order of age seniority as in the Paris International Conference on Cambodia):

1 - His Excellency [H.E.] Mr. Chau Sen Kosal
2 - H.E. Mr. Chem Snguon
3 - H.E. Mr. Hor Nam Hong
4 - H.E. Mr. Hun Sen
5 - H.E. Mr. Ieng Muli
6 - H.E. Mr. Khieu Samphan
7 - H.E. Mr. Kong Sam-ol
8 - H.R.H. [His Royal Highness] Norodom Ranariddh
9 - H.E. Mr. Sin Song
10 - H.E. Mr. Son Sann
11 - H.E. Mr. Son Sen
12 - H.E. Mr. Tie Banh

The Cambodian parties moreover agreed to accept H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk's proposal as contained in his 8 September 1990 statement that if the 12 members of the SNC so desire, they could elect a chairman for the SNC (who would, in such case, be the "13th member" of the SNC.

The SNC is to hold its first session as soon as possible.

5. The two co-chairmen agreed to consult with all the other participating countries of the PICC with a view to reconvening the PICC at the earliest possible date.

Participants View Agreement

BK1109005890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1742 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 10 (AFP)—Cambodia's warring factions Monday adopted a U.N.-brokered peace pact and described their move as the best chance for peace in their homeland.

Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen said a joint statement released after two days of talks was "the best agreement we have reached so far."

His arch-rival, Khieu Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge, the military muscle of a tripartite guerrilla alliance, called the accord "a very big step forward in the restoration of peace."

But Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, whose tireless efforts brought about the accord, warned that a "rough" road lay ahead before guns fall silent in war-ravaged Cambodia.

The remarks were made at a press conference that followed a joint statement in which the warring factions agreed to adopt a framework document endorsed by the U.N. Security Council's permanent members and set up a Supreme National Council (SNC) to embody Cambodia's sovereignty.

The SNC, which will have six members each from the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, will hold its first meeting as soon as possible, Cambodian officials said. Its primary function under the plan approved by Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the U.S. and China is to authorise the U.N. to temporarily take over Cambodia's administration, supervise a cease-fire and organise elections.

French junior minister for external affairs, Edwige Avice, who co-chaired the talks here with Mr. Alatas, said that an aborted Paris International Conference on Cambodia would reconvene before the end of the year to formalise a final settlement. "We have taken a very important step today. At last there is hope," she said.

Mr. Alatas said that the accord reached "without reservations" would provide a framework for a fuller settlement, adding that "the road ahead may still be rough but we are confident that we have entered a new era" leading to a comprehensive political settlement.

Mr. Hun Sen and Mr. Khieu Samphan linked hands with nationalist leader Son Sann and Prince Norodom Ranariddh, who represented his father Prince Sihanouk here, to pose for photographers at the end of the 45-minute news conference.

Mr. Hun Sen said his government wanted a ceasefire as soon as possible. "We did not decide on this... But if the SNC wants voluntary self-restraint and a ceasefire this is our intention," he said.

He said that while the U.N. plan needed elaboration, his government agreed to a U.N. role in the management of Cambodia's defence, interior affairs, foreign affairs, finance and information. The plan is referred to as the "Perm-Five Document."

In their joint statement the four factions, which have waged a nearly 12-year-old battle for control of Cambodia, said that the SNC on which the peace plan hinges "will delegate to the U.N. all powers necessary to ensure the implementation of a comprehensive agreement."

One of the SNC's first functions is to occupy the Cambodian seat at the United Nations, now held by the CGDK, grouping the Khmer Rouge, Prince Sihanouk's followers and Mr. Son Sann's nationalist faction.

Prince Ranariddh said the accord reached here had for the first time put the Cambodian factions "in one car," adding that its success now depended on the sincerity of all parties.

The accord, however, was reached without the presence here of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, widely regarded as Cambodia's most respected figure. Prince Sihanouk has said he is too ill from a kidney ailment to travel here but both Mr. Khieu Samphan and Mr. Son Sann said they would welcome him as leader of the SNC under a provision that allows a 13th member. Mr. Hun Sen told the news conference that he would leave it to the SNC to decide whether Prince Sihanouk should be invited to head the council.

The prince announced in Beijing on Monday that he was taking a six-month leave of absence from all diplomatic activity related to Cambodia.

Hun Sen Lauds 'Excellent Outcome'

BK1109052890 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] According to an SPK correspondent, the Jakarta Informal Meeting on Cambodia ended on the night of 10 September following two days of work under the leadership of the co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC].

Attending this informal meeting were, on the side of the State of Cambodia, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Hor Nam Hong, minister of the Council of Ministers Cabinet; Comrade Chem Snguon, deputy justice minister; Comrade Ke Kimyan, first deputy defense minister; Comrade Cham Prasit, deputy minister of the Council of Ministers Cabinet; and Comrade Sok An, deputy foreign minister; and on the side of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea were Son Sann, Khieu Samphan, and Ranariddh.

Speaking at the closing ceremony, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, expressed thanks and gratitude to the co-chairmen of the PICC for their efforts for the success of this meeting and their activities in contributing to Cambodia's national unification.

Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, also appealed to all partners in the Supreme National Council [SNC] to cooperate closely, with an aim to convening the SNC as soon as possible and to resolving the various remaining problems in the interests of peace, national independence, and Cambodian national unity.

A joint news conference was also held immediately after the closing ceremony of the informal meeting on Cambodia. The news conference was attended by Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Norodom Ranariddh, Khieu Samphan, and Son Sann.

Speaking to foreign journalists, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, said that the Government of the State of Cambodia will respect the outcome of this meeting. The comrade also called for an immediate cease-fire in Cambodia.

Comrade Hun Sen evaluated the joint statement of the informal meeting as an excellent outcome.

Factions Call for 'Swift Action'

BK1109081990 Hong Kong AFP in English 0738 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 11 (AFP)—Cambodia's warring factions said Tuesday that swift action should be taken on a peace agreement reached here. But in a sign of further obstacles to implementing Monday's agreement on a United Nations peace plan and Supreme National Council (SNC) of representatives of all four factions, their officials failed to hold proposed talks to discuss the first SNC meeting, Cambodian sources said.

The meeting of the SNC, comprising six representatives of the Phnom Penh government and six of the Khmer Rouge-dominated guerrilla coalition, is a matter of urgency as it is to take over Cambodia's U.N. seat. The U.N. General Assembly session opening in New York on September 18 is expected to take up the issue.

Until now Cambodia's seat has been held by the guerrilla alliance, which groups the Marxist Khmer Rouge with non-communist followers of former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann.

The Khmer Rouge scotched an attempt to hold an informal meeting among faction officials following the agreement Monday by failing to turn up, Cambodian sources said. A senior Phnom Penh official refrained from calling the non-appearance a snub by the powerful group, which was driven from power almost 12 years ago when Vietnam invaded Cambodia to install a client government there. But minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office Hor Nam Hong said: "The Khmer Rouge is in no hurry to hold discussions."

On leaving the Indonesian capital, Khmer Rouge delegation members said the faction wanted the U.N. to move into Cambodia quickly to supervise peace in the war-torn country of some seven million people.

The warring factions Monday issued a joint statement, brokered by Indonesia and France, in which they accepted a U.N. settlement as the framework for forming the SNC. They also gave the U.N. sweeping executive powers to oversee a cease-fire and administer the country until elections can be held.

The Phnom Penh delegation was prepared to hold the first SNC meeting as early as Wednesday or Thursday in Jakarta, Mr. Hor Nam Hong said.

The group wanted to discuss sending a joint delegation to the U.N., instituting self-restraint on the battlefield ahead of a formal cease-fire and banning foreign aid to the factions, he added. China gives massive military assistance to the Khmer Rouge, while the Soviet Union supports the Phnom Penh government and the United States gives non-lethal aid to the non-communist guerrilla factions. Those three powers, however, have exerted strong pressure on their respective proxies to resolve the conflict.

The Cambodian peace plan was put together by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—which includes the three countries as well as Britain and France.

Host Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, given much credit for the agreement here, warned Monday that a "rough" road lay ahead before Cambodia finally enjoys peace after two bloody decades including the Vietnam war, the genocidal Khmer Rouge regime and conflict following the Vietnamese invasion.

France, represented here by Junior Foreign Minister Edwige Avice, co-chaired with Indonesia a failed international conference on Cambodia in Paris last year. The Paris conference is to resume before the end of the year to complete and formalize a peace settlement, according to Mrs. Avice.

'Diplomatic Breakthrough' Described

BK1109012590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Sep 90 pp 1, 3

[By Suphaphon Kanwirayothin in Jakarta]

[Text] In a major diplomatic breakthrough the four warring Cambodian factions yesterday agreed to a United Nations peace plan aimed at ending the 12-year regional conflict.

After days of uncertainty raising doubts whether the meeting would even be held, the Cambodians issued a joint statement saying they accepted "in its entirety as the basis for settling the Cambodia conflict" the plan formulated by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. They agreed to commit themselves and fully cooperate with participants of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia to elaborate on the UN framework into a "comprehensive settlement."

In agreeing with the plan, the Cambodians formed a National Supreme Council [SNC] which "will represent Cambodia externally and occupy the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations" and other UN and international agencies, institutions and conferences. The SNC will delegate to the United Nations "all powers necessary to ensure the implementation of the comprehensive agreement including those relating to the conduct of free and fair elections and the relevant aspects of the administration of Cambodia."

The Cambodians agree that the SNC—to be made up of six representatives from the resistance and six from the Phnom Penh regime—will conclude all decisions by consensus. They also agreed, however, to accept a proposal by Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk that if the 12 SNC members so desire, they could elect a 13th member which will act as chairman. The first session of the SNC will be held as soon as possible, the joint statement said.

The breakthrough is the result of pressure from main supporters of the factions—China for the Khmer Rouge, the Soviet Union which supports Phnom Penh through Vietnam and the United States which backs the non-communist resistance factions. Both Phnom Penh and the resistance made major concessions in order to arrive at the joint agreement.

At a press conference after the meeting, representatives of the four factions said the joint communique committed them to the UN peace plan and described the communique as a valuable document.

Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen said the communique is the "best that we have ever come upon, marking the progress towards the settlement made by the Cambodian people who are represented by us here."

Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan said the agreement reached in Jakarta yesterday represents "a very step towards the restoration of peace and independence of Cambodia." He said the agreement "would pave the way for the United Nations to come to Cambodia as soon as possible." He stressed that the whole peace process needs the presence of the United Nations in Cambodia and that the formation of the SNC was not a solution to the problem. Khieu Samphan also urged that the Paris conference be reconvened soon to flesh out details.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, who represented the faction led by his father, Sihanouk who did not attend the talks citing illness, said the joint statement was a historical document for the Cambodian people and a result of efforts made by various parties to help settle the conflict.

The leader of the non-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front, Son Sann, said he had been waiting for this kind of document since the first Jakarta meeting in Bogor.

Hun Sen said his government's position regarding the UN role had been misunderstood. After the UN plan was announced, Vietnam and Phnom Penh had publicly stated that the plan was a move in the right direction but had not clearly come out in support of the plan.

However, Hun Sen said yesterday that since the Jakarta meeting in February this year, he informed Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze that he agrees with the UN role and responsibility over five key ministries.

When pressed for further details during the press conference, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, a co-chairman of the talks, pleaded with journalists to view the communique positively. He said the Cambodians and other parties have yet to negotiate and expand on details.

French Deputy Foreign Minister Edwige Avice, who aslo co-chaired the meeting, said "we still need to elaborate on the plan and that further negotiations are ahead. But we have taken a very decisive step today.

Hun Sen added yesterday that a de facto ceasefire was possible if the resistance showed restraint. "It (ceasefire) is possible unless the other side launches an offensive," he said. He said a ceasefire or some form of self-restraint was a matter to be dealt with after the talks ended here.

When asked about a ceasefire, Khieu Samphan said: "We are not here to settle all the problems. There are still problems to be settled by the Paris conference."

Sihanouk, who surprised participants at the Jakarta meeting by not attending, issued a statement in advance of the communique expressing support for the "resolutions and decisions" of the Jakarta meeting.

The prince, who also announced that he will take a six-month leave of absence from politics, said he supports the SNC "as long as its decisions do not go against the real interests of Cambodia" and its people and that the country is "100 percent" independent and clear of Vietnamese presence. He also demanded that the UN "Permanent Five" plan be "integrally applied in all its details" and that a comprehensive agreement, not formula, be reached.

In accordance with the UN plan, the SNC would be the "unique legitimate body and source of authority" throughout the transitional period prior to election in which Cambodian "independence, sovereignty and unity of Cambodia" is embodied. Once the accord is signed, however, the SNC will delegate to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) "all powers necessary" to ensure the implementation of the accord, including free and fair elections and other "relevant aspects" of the administration of Cambodia. The SNC may offer advice to UNTAC, but the special representative of the UN secretary-general will determine whether such advice is consistent with the comprehensive political settlement.

To insure neutrality in elections, all administrative agencies which could directly influence the outcome of elections—such as foreign affairs, national defence, finance, public security and information—would be under direct UN supervision or control, as would routine law enforcement. UNTAC would also have a military component to carry out peace-keeping aspects of the agreement.

After a ceasefire takes effect, UNTAC will verify the withdrawal from Cambodia of all foreign forces, monitor the end of outside military assistance to all Cambodian parties, locate and confiscate caches of weapons and military supplies throughout the country and conduct mine-clearing and mine awareness programmes.

As for the composition of UN peacekeeping operation, the contingents will be chosen from a poll of regular troop-contributing countries by the secretary-general with the approval of the Security Council. The UN force could have as many as 10,000 members depending on the circumstances.

The UN plan also states that a ceasefire is the "indispensable element" of the agreement and stipulates that when the agreement is signed "all forces should immediately disengage and refrain from any deployment, movement or action which would extend the territory they control or which might lead to the resumption of fighting."

Pacific Forum Official Says U.S. 'Troublemaker'

BK0709062090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0539 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Suva, Sept 7 (AFP)—The 15-nation South Pacific Forum hit out Friday at U.S. plans to destroy chemical weapons in the Pacific, saying that Washington was playing "cheap politics" with the lives of Pacific islanders. Describing the United States as a "troublemaker," forum Secretary-General Henry Naisali said, "Our problems here are equivalent to that of Kuwait."

Alluding to the thousands of U.S. troops sent to defend Saudi Arabia from possible attack after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait last month, Mr. Naisali said, "The problems in the Middle East concern life... And what's going on in Johnston Atoll also involves lives of people." "The Americans are playing cheap politics with the people of the South Pacific," he said.

Heads of government of forum countries meeting in Vanuatu in early August expressed grave concern about plans to import chemical weapons from U.S. Army bases in West Germany and incinerate them on Johnston Atoll, 1,600 kilometres (1,000 miles) southwest of Hawaii.

"Are lives in the Middle East more important than lives in the Pacific?" Mr. Naisali asked at a news conference here. "Forum leaders felt very strongly that the facility at Johnston should not become the permanent toxic waste disposal centre of the world," he said.

Mr. Naisali said the most serious aspect about the Johnston programme was that U.S. officials who attended the forum gave conflicting reports on the safety of the incineration plant. "There is absolutely no guarantee given by the U.S. that it's safe," he said. "What they're saying is that to the best of knowledge, it is safe."

Mr. Naisali said that the forum would send a four-man ministerial team from Kiribati, Vanuatu, Western Samoa and the Federated States of Micronesia to Washington this month. The ministers hoped to meet U.S. Defence Secretary Dick Cheney or Secretary of State James Baker during their visit, from September 17-19, he said.

In meetings with U.S. congressmen and officials of the Department of State and the Environmental Protection Agency, they will press for a commitment by Washington to "close down the facility once current operations have been completed."

Mr. Naisali said that the United States was "taking advantage of our smallness and knowing that we don't lobby and don't complain." He said the forum did not "want the Pacific to be a dumping ground." He recalled that the forum had for years urged the French to stop their nuclear testing "and they've said don't worry, it would take hundreds of years before any leaks. But last week an American scientist, based on data from a French intellectual, said leaks could be seen in six years," he said.

Last week, the British journal NEW SCIENTIST reported findings by Norm Buske, a U.S. scientist, that water samples taken at Mururoa Atoll, a nuclear test site in French Polynesia, showed radioactive cesium 134 and cesium 137 were leaking into the ocean far more quickly than previously thought. The "same sort of thing could happen at Johnston Atoll," Mr. Naisali said. "The point is that it means life. We're also human beings." "Why can't they destroy it in Germany and America?" he asked, adding, "It's because of political lobbying in Europe."

As for Washington's announcement it was building eight new incineration sites in the continental United States, Mr. Naisali said, "I'll believe it if I see it."

Suharto Addresses Opening of ASEAN Meeting

BK1109104590 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0821 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Singapore, Sep 11 (OANA/ANTARA)—Resumption of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and China (PRC) will hopefully be beneficial to ASEAN and to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, Indonesian President Suharto said here Tuesday.

The diplomatic relation, which has been frozen for 23 years, was resumed during the visit of Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng to Indonesia recently. This marked the opening of a new chapter in the relationship between the two countries, based on the ten principles of Bandung and the principles of peaceful coexistence, the president said in his message to the opening of the 11th General Assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization (AIPO) here.

His message was read out by House Speaker Kharis Suhud, head of the Indonesian delegation to the assembly. The assembly will proceed through Saturday.

Meanwhile, the tension in the Middle East is causing great concern and unless settled by peaceful means it can endanger world peace and destabilize the global economy, the president said. Also, the Israel's suppression against the aspiration of the Palestinian people for justice and independence continues unabated, he said.

In fact, many remaining global issues must be solved by all countries and nations in the world. ASEAN cannot possibly ignore them.

The main strength of ASEAN rests on its ability to be self-reliant and to establish cooperative relationship. In this regard, the ASEAN parliaments have a special role to play, the Indonesian president said.

Japan

Britain's Hurd Urges Sending of Troops to Gulf

LD0909210190 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1858 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd will express Britain's satisfaction at the outcome of the Helsinki talks when he meets Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Moscow on Wednesday. He will be in the Soviet Union for talks on German unification, but the Gulf crisis is certain to be discussed in detail.

Mr Hurd told reporters when he arrived in Tokyo today that Japan should send troops to the Gulf if possible.

He expected the Japanese to go further than measures already announced, which include giving 520 million pounds sterling for the multi-national force and 11.5 million pounds sterling for refugees fleeing Iraq and Kuwait.

"If Japan can manage it within its Constitution, it can contribute armed forces. That is fine. We welcome Japanese minesweepers. If not, that is all the more reason to contribute in other areas."

Mr Hurd will take part in the annual Anglo-Japanese foreign ministerial talks tomorrow.

At home Mr William Waldegrave, the foreign minister of state, said the Western powers would want to see a solution to the Palestinian question once Iraqi forces had withdrawn from Kuwait. He told interviewer Brian Walden on ITV: "We cannot just go back to pretending that nothing needs to be done about the Palestinian problem. It seems to me that that is one of the things that contributes to the underlying bitterness in the region." Britain and the European Community had already put pressure on Israel to seek a settlement to the Palestinian problem, Mr Waldegrave added.

Meanwhile, Labour called on Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to pay towards ending the "living hell" of refugees caught up in the crisis. [passage omitted]

Company Officials Hint at Ethylene Price Hike

OW0409214190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1258 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO—The president of the top petrochemical company indicated Tuesday that the price of ethylene will be raised soon if the Gulf crisis lingers.

Masaki Yoshida, president of Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., told a press conference that the rising price of naphtha, the principal material for petrochemical products, will eventually cause higher ethylene prices. "We will make every effort to absorb the rise in the price of naphtha through streamlining and belt-tightening, but if the crisis continues for long, we cannot help boosting the price of ethylene and other products," he said.

Yoshida refused to speculate about when and by how much the ethylene price will be raised. His remarks came on the heels of a similar statement by Shogo Takebayashi, head of the Association of Petrochemical Industries, last month.

The price of naphtha has almost doubled since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August, currently hovering around 30,000 yen per kiloliter on the spot market.

A Mitsubishi spokesman said, "We have already secured the supply for the rest of the year." The company is standing firm against any "unreal" demands to secure future supplies, the spokesman said.

"We are turning down requests of unusually large amounts, like in the case in which a company that usually buys 50 tons of naphtha from us orders 100 tons," he said. Even if the rise in cost cannot be fully passed on in product prices, Yoshida said, "we won't reduce the production just to avoid the losses."

Kaifu, Kissinger Discuss Gulf, Soviet Problems

OW0509131390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0559 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Wednesday he plans to discuss financial aid to Middle Eastern nations in talks with U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Japan has planned to offer 1 billion dollars to support multinational forces in the Gulf area, Kaifu said in a meeting with former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. He indicated that Japan is not considering immediately revising its pledge, which has been criticized by some U.S. leaders as too small.

Brady is scheduled to talk with Kaifu and other Japanese leaders Friday, about international funding of measures to counter Iraq's August 2 invasion of Kuwait.

Kissinger told Kaifu some Americans believe Japan should boost its offer, but he would rather see Japan make a wide array of contributions, the official said. The former U.S. secretary of state did not elaborate, the official said.

In the 45-minute meeting Kaifu repeated his pledge to "make efforts" to resolve the territorial dispute with the Soviet Union over four small islands north of Hokkaido, the official said.

Kissinger said he was skeptical whether financial assistance sought by the Soviet Union would be effective, due to the difficulties in switching from a centrally organized economy to a market economy. Kissinger, on a speaking tour until Friday, said there seems to be some progress toward democratization, but it appears that the Soviet Union is becoming disunified.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's orders are not necessarily followed, and it is unlikely that democratization will proceed smoothly, he was quoted saying.

No Plans To Send Nakasone to Iraq Reported

OW0509130890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0955 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Japan has no current plan to send former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone as a special government envoy to Iraq to negotiate the safe departure of Japanese nationals trapped there, top government spokesman Misoji Sakamoto said Wednesday.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Sakamoto, rejecting a request from Japanese business people in Iraq to send a special envoy, said it would be ineffective to dispatch Nakasone because it would undermine international solidarity. "In any case, it wouldn't be effective to steal a march on others," he told a news conference, noting that Japanese are not the only hostages. [sentence as received]

The government spokesman reiterated Japan's support for the United Nation's leadership in seeking release of thousands of foreigners trapped in Iraq and Iraqi-occupied Kuwait.

Nakasone told reporters separately that Japan should not act selfishly. He added that he plans to consult with the government over the request.

On Tuesday, 38 Japanese companies operating in Baghdad asked the government to dispatch Nakasone to Iraq to negotiate the safe departure of some 344 Japanese nationals, business sources in Iraq said Wednesday. They also urged Tokyo to refrain from providing more money in addition to the 1 billion dollars pledged last week to support the U.S.-led multinational forces in the Persian Gulf.

The companies requested instead that Japan send medicines and food to Iraq.

The sources said Japan's support for the multinational forces poses a threat to the safety of Japanese nationals. Iraqi authorities are holding 141 of the 344 Japanese in Iraq at unknown locations.

Kuwaiti-Bound Cargo Left in Singapore

OW0809062190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0510 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Singapore, Sept. 8 KYODO—Japan's four shipping lines have discharged cargo they were carrying to Iraqi-occupied Kuwait in Singapore as a result of the U.N. Security Council's sanctions against Iraq. The four—Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Nippon Liner System, and N.Y.K. Line—advertized in a major Singapore financial daily on Friday that they were leaving the cargo, carried on three ships, in Singapore or Dubai.

About 100 containers of Kuwaiti-bound cargo, including electrical goods, machinery, and textiles, have reportedly been left in Singapore. Most of the cargo is from Malaysia, Japan, Thailand, and other Asian countries.

Nation To Assist Countries Hurt by Gulf Crisis

OW1009140690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1342 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Japan will grant from 500 million to 1 billion dollars in emergency aid to so-called "frontline" Persian Gulf countries that have been hard hit by the trade embargo on Iraq, Foreign Ministry sources said Monday. The economic assistance will be provided on a bilateral basis for such countries as Egypt, Turkey, and Jordan, to ease hardships resulting from the Gulf crisis, the sources said.

The government will probably decide on the aid by the end of the week. Japan has already promised 1 billion dollars of financial aid to support the multilateral forces in the region, according to the sources.

The decision came after U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady visited Japan last week to call for a greater economic contribution by Japan to the efforts to resolve the 40-day Gulf turmoil. The Japanese Government, apparently in response to the U.S. request, has changed its stance that assistance to the frontline countries suffering from sanctions against Iraq should be provided through such international organizations as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

Japan had insisted aid to these countries should be extended under the special schemes sponsored by these international organizations, to help alleviate the worsening of current accounts stemming from rising crude oil prices and declines in exports. But the rapid deterioration of economic health in these countries due to the massive inflow of refugees and falling cash flow from migrant workers in Kuwait has promoted Japan's policy shift, the sources said.

Brady, in a meeting with Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto last week, called on Japan to make immediate aid to these countries, since sending money through the international organizations will take a long time.

The European Community voted last week to grant 2 billion dollars of emergency aid to the countries hit by the embargo.

Japan's emergency aid will be in the form of commodity credit and grants, because they will be ready sooner than loans, the sources said. But the government also plans to provide long-term assistance to the frontline countries through the IMF and World Bank. The long-term aid will be granted after calculating the total economic damages these countries have suffered.

Major industrial countries and rich oil producing countries like Saudi Arabia will jointly provide the loans with the international organizations, but this is unlikely before October.

Government To Mollify Critics With 'Facts'

OW1109094990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Critics of Japan's Gulf policy in the United States will eventually be mollified when they realize what Japan is "really doing" to contribute to international efforts, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday. "When the total shape of our contribution is clearly shown, this kind of criticism will be greatly reduced—that is our hope", said spokesman Taizo Watanabe in a meeting with foreign correspondents.

Watanabe said that in order to counter "irrational criticism" emanating from some Washington political and media circles with an "insufficient appreciation" of Japan's efforts, the government intends to "keep giving them facts and figures."

Watanabe said that some of the criticisms are based on a simple lack of knowledge about what Japan is really doing, while others stem from ingrained stereotypes and prejudices. "Many people have a kind of fixed idea about Japan, which is very difficult to change."

"The best thing to do is not to get mad at it, but to painstakingly keep making efforts to communicate and not be moved by temporary emotional reactions to this kind of irrational criticism," the spokesman said. "If we keep giving them figures and facts they will change ultimately, that is my hope and conviction," he said.

Watanabe noted that on an official level, "almost all countries except Iraq" have expressed their appreciation of Japan's pledge of 1 billion dollars in support of multilateral forces, 22 million dollars for evacuation relief efforts, and an as-yet-undetermined amount of aid for Egypt, Jordan, and Turkey.

Indonesian Minister on Increasing Oil Output

BK1109095790 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Indonesia will increase its daily oil output from 1.28 million barrels to between 1.42 million barrels and 1.45 million barrels next year. Thus, Indonesia will be able to increase its oil exports to Japan. Mining and Energy Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita was speaking in Tokyo yesterday following a visit to South Korea. He said that it is very difficult for Indonesia to increase its oil output now to meet Japan's needs. However, Japan's oil needs will be met after the output is increased next year.

During talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, Minister Ginanjar said that Indonesia is also receiving requests for oil from countries like South Korea, the Philippines, Pakistan, and India which have greater oil problems than Japan does.

Spokesman: Japanese May 'Shed Blood' in Gulf

OW1109112090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Japanese personnel to be sent to the Persian Gulf region might "shed blood" in the event of an outbreak of hostilities between the multinational forces and Iraq, a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

"Even if we send nonmilitary personnel, there is a possibility those non-military personnel will shed blood as a result of actions not caused by themselves, but by others," said spokesman Taizo Watanabe in a meeting with foreign correspondents.

Watanabe was responding to criticism that while Japan is merely footing a minor portion of the bill for the Persian Gulf operation, Americans are risking their lives in the heat of the Arabian desert to defend the region, which Japan depends on for most of its oil.

U.S. legislators have recently been asserting that Japan appears willing to share costs but not risks, thus calling into question the fundamentals of the U.S.-Japan security relationship.

Japanese officials had said shortly after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2 that any personnel sent to the region to provide medical or other assistance would be kept at a safe distance from the zone of conflict.

$2 Billion in Aid To Go to Frontline Countries

OW1109131790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Japan plans to provide more than 2 billion dollars in aid to Turkey, Egypt and Jordan, the so- called "frontline" nations hardest hit by the international trade embargo against Iraq, government sources said Tuesday. The planned assistance to the three countries, will be in the form of grants, commodity credits, and joint loans with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the sources said.

The aid will come on top of the 1 billion dollars in financial assistance Japan has already pledged to the U.S.-led multilateral forces in the region and 22 million dollars for evacuation relief efforts, they said.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, who visited Japan last week, urged Japan to make a greater contribution toward international efforts aimed at resolving the Gulf crisis.

The specific amount of aid is expected to be decided after negotiations at the ongoing meeting in Paris of deputy finance ministers of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized democracies, the sources said.

But with the U.S. and the European Community (EC) divided over the calculation of the total economic damage suffered by the three countries, a final decision might be carried over to the meeting in Washington later this month of the G-7 finance ministers and central bankers, they said.

The sources also said the government may comply with a U.S. suggestion that out of the 2 billion dollars, Japan provide 600 million dollars in emergency aid to the three nations on a bilateral basis.

Helsinki Summit Given Positive Assessment

OW1009142690 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1230 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Interview with Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama by NHK anchorman Hatsuhisa Takashima on the Gulf crisis—live; from the "NHK News 21" program]

[Text] [Takashima] Do you think the summit will help toward a settlement in the Gulf?

[Kuriyama] Well, from the beginning, it has been known that the crisis could not be settled promptly. It is necessary for the international community led by the United Nations—in particular, the United States and the Soviet Union—to make as much concerted effort as possible and to indicate their determined stance. This will soon become very useful in settling the crisis. In this sense, I think we should give a positive appraisal of the outcome of the recent summit between the United States and the Soviet Union.

[Takashima] How soon will it be, or how long must we hold our patience? Is there any possibility of resorting to military force?

[Kuriyama] As a result of the recent summit between the United States and the Soviet Union, it has become clear that for the time being—as President Bush himself stated—persistent efforts will be made to seek a diplomatic or peaceful settlement of the crisis. In this connection, I think at the present stage, it is not only improper but also too early to comment on the use of military force.

[Takashima] Of late, it has been frequently said that Japan is not making sufficient contributions.

[Kuriyama] At present, I think what should be done first is to work out and actually implement plans for economic assistance to the neighboring nations as soon as possible. Of course, it is also necessary to put into effect our aid of $1 billion to the multinational forces as soon as possible. However, the economic assistance to the neighboring nations is also of great importance. Therefore, our urgent task now is to put this assistance plan into effect as soon as possible.

[Takashima] Concerning the assistance to the neighboring nations, how much do you think it should be, and when will it be put into effect?

[Kuriyama] According to the government announcement the other day, a considerably large amount will be appropriated for the plan. As far as Japan is concerned, it is still somewhat early to say how much it will actually be. However, I feel that it will be necessary to appropriate quite a large amount for the aid plan.

[Takashima] What are the prospects for the release of those still detained as hostages?

[Kuriyama] Well, it will be rather difficult for Japan alone to settle that issue. Therefore, I think we should break the deadlock somehow and as soon as possible with the concerted efforts of the international community and also with the help of international agencies such as the International Red Cross and the United Nations.

Government Welcomes Cambodian Agreement

OW1109050290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0409 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Japan on Tuesday welcomed the agreement by four warring Cambodian factions to set up a Supreme National Council (SNC), calling it a major step forward in the bid to end the 12-year Cambodian conflict. Top government spokesman Misoji Sakamoto also drew attention to Japan's role in the process leading up to Monday's agreement to form the council, which will act as an interim government until after elections are held.

The composition of the SNC is in line with that called for in a communique issued at the Tokyo meeting in June, Chief Cabinet Secretary Sakamoto said. "We welcome that the results of the Tokyo meeting ... contributed concretely to the resolution of the Cambodian problem," said Sakamoto, reading from a prepared statement.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, also welcoming the agreement, called for the Paris International Conference on Cambodia to be convened at the earliest possible time. "I welcome the move toward settling Asia's regional conflict," Nakayama said.

He said Japan will offer assistance for Cambodia's national reconstruction after the SNC achieves peace in the nation with the cooperation of the United Nations.

The four factions agreed Monday in Jakarta that the council would include six members from Hun Sen's Vietnam-backed Government, and two each from three rebel factions of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, noncommunist Son Sann, and the Communist Khmer Rouge.

It was the first time the factions have recognized the SNC as the legitimate source of authority representing Cambodia during the transition to peace. The communique said the council should meet as soon as possible, but did not specify a date for its first session.

Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon Visits

OW0909112590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO—Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon arrived here Sunday on a week-long visit for talks with government leaders which are expected to focus on Japan's assistance to the east African nation in the wake of the Persian Gulf crisis. Aptidon was accompanied by an 18-member entourage which includes Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah.

Djibouti, an east African country facing the Red Sea, has joined the United Nations economic sanctions against Iraq even though it is a recipient of financial aid from Iraq. Assistance to the African nation is expected to be a major topic on the agenda in talks between Aptidon and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Tuesday.

The Djibouti president will also meet with Emperor Akihito at the Imperial Palace the same day. Aptidon will visit Osaka and Hiroshima before leaving Japan from Osaka on Saturday.

Abe To Attend Cultural Festival in Moscow

OW0409170590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO—Senior ruling party leader Shintaro Abe will head a delegation of legislators attending a week of Japanese cultural activities to be held from September 22 to 26 in the Soviet capital Moscow, organizers said Tuesday.

Abe, a former foreign minister, visited Moscow in January this year, making an eight-point proposal which will be discussed during the current four-day visit to Japan by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) policy head Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, speaking in place of Abe, said the event would help deepen the understanding necessary between neighboring countries. The five-day event will feature Japanese music and crafts, ranging from the traditional shakuhachi flute to pop music singers, and including a fashion show, movie festival and fireworks display.

LDP legislator Toshio Yamaguchi said Soviet organizers expect two to three million Soviets to visit the culture fest, portions of which will be broadcast live to reach an estimated 30 million viewers in the country.

In Japan, the semi-governmental network the Japan Broadcasting Corp. (NHK) will broadcast a keynote address by Abe and a panel discussion between Soviet and Japanese dignitaries on the opening night of the festival.

Yamaguchi also announced plans to open a joint Japanese-Soviet university in Moscow. The university, with both industrial and academic participation, is expected to be established by next spring.

Joint Private University Planned in Moscow

OW0409212990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1440 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO—Japan and the Soviet Union are preparing to jointly set up a private art and engineering university in the suburbs of Moscow, a Japanese parliamentarian said Tuesday.

Toshio Yamaguchi, a Diet member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, said the Soviet Union plans to open the university next spring. Such a private university will be the first in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, Yamaguchi said.

Yamaguchi also said the plan came up when Japan's former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe visited Moscow in January. Yamaguchi said he had already agreed in principle on the establishment of the university with one of President Mikhail Gorbachev's aides.

According to the plan, the four-year university will be comprised of two departments featuring engineering and economics for Soviet and East European students. There will also be a department for Japanese who wish to study arts such as Soviet classical ballet. It will also be attached to a two-year college for the arts.

Yamaguchi said Soviet and East European students will receive practical training at companies in Japan for about six months.

Japanese Residents Visit From Sakhalin 5 Sep

OW0509045990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Wakkanai, Hokkaido, Sept. 5 KYODO—A group of 30 Japanese nationals left on the Soviet eastern island of Sakhalin after World War II returned to Japan Wednesday for a brief reunion with relatives, on the first direct ferry service. The homecoming group, led by Takashi Takakuwa, 59, a resident of Yusinosakhalinsk, was the second since May.

For 22 of the 23 women and seven men who arrived in Wakkanai on the northern tip of Hokkaido from Kholmsk, it was their first return home since the war ended in 1945. They were greeted by about 200 people, including some 50 relatives, upon arrival at Wakkanai Port. All the visitors are scheduled to gather at Wakkanai September 19 to return to Sakhalin.

The first direct Kholmsk-Wakkanai link by the 1,554-ton ferry, No. 10 Soya Maru, shortened the travel time to only eight hours from two days. The new service is expected to give a spur to temporary return by other Japanese nationals remaining in Sakhalin, a former Japanese territory called Karafuto.

Many Japanese nationals lost the chance of returning home when Japan renounced the territory following defeat in World War II. An estimated 300 Japanese still remain on the Soviet island.

Kaifu Urged To Send Cabinet Minister to Games

OW0409110590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0811 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO—A Chinese official indirectly urged Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Tuesday to send a cabinet minister to the opening ceremonies of the Asian Games in Beijing on September 22, Foreign Ministry officials said.

During a 20-minute meeting with Kaifu, Han Xu, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, told the prime minister that while the problem of the third package of yen loans to China was being resolved, the issue of the visit by cabinet ministers remains, the officials said.

Kaifu in reply suggested he will consider Han's request in a positive light.

The prime minister said former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru, who is currently visiting China, discussed the matter with Chinese leaders and that he will hear the results of those talks when Kanemaru returns home Wednesday.

Japan froze mutual visits by cabinet ministers between the two countries along with other major industrial nations following the military crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in Beijing in June last year. Japan plans to send Education Minister Kosuke Hori for the opening ceremony of the Asian Games, according to government sources.

Nagasaki, Fuzhou Open Direct Shipping Link

OW0509140490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1014 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Nagasaki, Sept. 5 KYODO—Nagasaki Prefecture has established a regular ocean freight link with Fuzhou City in Fujian Province, China, city officials said Wednesday. The 3,000-ton Chinese freighter Tai Wu Shan, making the route's first run, arrived at Nagasaki Port Wednesday.

Under an agreement, a Nagasaki-bound ship carrying building stones and plywood is expected to ply four times a year between the two cities, the officials said. Regular freight service between the two countries also runs between Shanghai and Yokohama, and Kobe.

Toyota Opens Auto Mechanics School in PRC

OW0509063890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0542 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Toyota Motor Corp. said Wednesday it has opened an automobile mechanic training school in the city of Shenyang, northwest China.

A Toyota official said the Chinese National Automobile Industry Toyota Gold Cup Skilled Worker Training Center was formed by the China National Automobile Industry Corp. and Shenyang's Gold Cup Automobile Corp. Ltd., in cooperation with Toyota to train people in China's car industry. The center will offer training courses in lathe machining, milling, machine assembly, machine maintenance, and mould production.

Toyota has supplied equipment and teaching materials, and provided training for Chinese instructors in Japan. The top Japanese automaker will also send Japanese experts to teach at the center, the official said.

Kanemaru Plans To Visit DPRK 24-28 Sep

OW1009154990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1534 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 (KYODO)—Former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru said Monday that he will visit North Korea September 24-28 as head of a Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) delegation to improve relations between Tokyo and Pyongyang. The veteran LDP politician said that he made the decision to visit Pyongyang at the invitation of the Korean Workers' Party during a meeting earlier in the day with senior members of the ruling party and the Japan Socialist Party (JSP).

LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa and JSP Vice Chairman Makoto Tanabe were among those attending the meeting. The LDP and the top opposition party each sent an advance team to Pyongyang last week to pave the way for Kanemaru's mission.

After the meeting, Kanemaru told reporters that he thinks the release of two Japanese seamen being detained for alleged espionage was virtually assured during the recent preparatory talks.

Kanemaru has repeatedly said that he would not visit Pyongyang unless he could obtain assurance on the return with Isamu Beniko, 59, captain of the freighter No. 18 Fujisan Maru, and Yoshio Kuriura, 58, its chief engineer. The two have been held in North Korea since being arrested in 1983 after a North Korean soldier stowed away on their ship and defected in Japan. They were sentenced to 15 years at hard labor.

Kanemaru said that he will extend his heartfelt apology for Japan's colonial rule of the Korean peninsula before and during World War II when he meets North Korean leaders. He also said that he thinks Japan should compensate Pyongyang for its past rule.

As preconditions for improving bilateral relations, North Korea has demanded Japan's apology, compensation, and promises of economic cooperation. Pyongyang has also called on Japan to give North Korea access to telecommunications satellites and to eliminate the passport exclusion against Japanese travel to North Korea.

Kanemaru is expected to discuss overall bilateral relations with North Korean leaders, including President Kim Il-song.

Senior Foreign Ministry officials plan to accompany the Kanemaru mission, the first direct government contact since the war.

The JSP has traditionally acted as a bridge between Tokyo and Pyongyang during the period.

Earlier in the day, Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto called on Kanemaru and pledged the government's full cooperation with his visit to Pyongyang.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Rezek Visits

Urged To Accede to Treaty

OW0309174990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1451 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Monday urged Brazil to fully accede to a Latin American treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Officials said Nakayama made the call in an hour-long meeting with Brazilian Foreign Minister Rezek at the Foreign Ministry's Iikura Guesthouse on the second day of Rezek's visit to Japan. "It is Japan's hope that Brazil will become a member-state of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, not only in fact but in substance," Nakayama was quoted as saying.

Nakayama was referring to the 1967 treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America, which Brazil has ratified, but subject to an agreement by Argentina, Cuba, and existing nuclear powers to observe its restrictions. The treaty bans the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons, as well as their storage on behalf of other countries as in the case of Cuba in the early 1960's.

Brazil's debut on the nuclear stage came in 1987, when it announced that it had mastered the process of enriching uranium. But it has pledged not to produce weapons-grade uranium.

Argentina, which is said to have achieved the same capability some five years earlier, has not ratified the Treaty of Tlatelolco but has issued similar pledges.

Rezek told Nakayama that Japan "need have absolutely no concern about Brazil's use of its nuclear capability for anything other than peaceful purposes." He said Brazil is well aware of the importance of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

Meets With Kaifu 4 Sep

OW0409051690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0450 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO—Brazilian Foreign Minister Francisco Rezek told Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Tuesday he is seeking more trade with Japan to help his country develop a free and open market economy, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Rezek said Brazil also wants more investment and technical assistance from Japan to help it rebuild its economy, saddled with a 10 billion dollar debt, the official said. Some 2.7 billion dollars of this debt is owed to the Japanese Government, the official said.

Kaifu praised an austerity program being conducted by President Fernando Collor de Mello who was inaugurated in March, the official said. In the 20-minute meeting, Kaifu told Rezek that Japan will continue to support Brazil's economic reconstruction through the International Monetary Fund.

Rezek is here through Wednesday on a four-day visit as a guest of the Foreign Ministry.

Trucks To Be Sent to Peru To Transport Goods

OW0409214090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0746 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO—Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) decided Tuesday to present Peru with a fleet of 120 trucks for transport of relief goods to drought-hit areas. The 300 million yen gift was decided in line with requests made by Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori.

LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa said he telephoned Fujimori the same day to inform him of the gift.

Fujimori, who was sworn in as president of Peru on July 28 to become the first national leader of Japanese descent overseas, complained of a shortage of trucks to carry aid materials to drought-ravaged areas of his country and asked for Japanese help when he visited Japan in early July.

The LDP decided to respond to the request for trucks as a separate measure to 4 million U.S. dollars in assistance the Japanese Government pledged July 27 to help ease damage caused by the drought, Ozawa said. Delivery of the trucks, all of one to three tons, will begin September 10.

Ozawa said Fujimori thanked the LDP for the new offer on the telephone Tuesday and asked for cooperation in future assistance. The LDP hopes to send used cars to Peru if the need arises in future, Ozawa said.

Loan Extended to Bangladesh for Development

OW0409214390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1431 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO—The government has extended to Bangladesh a yen loan of up to 31.24 billion yen to help it promote economic development, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

The credit has an interest rate of 1 percent per annum and repayment will spread over 30 years including a grace period of 10 years. It is intended to finance a chemical fertilizer plant project, a telecommunication network maintenance scheme, and the country's 3.8 billion yen debts to the World Bank, the ministry said.

DA Notes Plans To Build New Submarine Base

OW0409050490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO—The Defense Agency [DA] plans to build a new submarine base in Sasebo, Nagasaki Prefecture, and deploy two to three vessels there by March 1994, agency sources said Tuesday. It will be Japan's third submarine base, along with Yokosuka, Kanagawa Prefecture, and Kure in Hiroshima Prefecture.

The base will improve the capability of the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) to defend the Tsushima Strait between the Korean peninsula and Japan's southernmost main island of Kyushu. Sasebo is also closer to the Sea of Japan than the existing bases.

The Defense Agency envisages having a crew of 75 aboard each of the two to three submarines to be homeported at the Sasebo Base and establishing a backup unit of 50 to 60 personnel for supply of materials, accounting, and other services, the sources said. The MSDF's fleet of 16 submarines will rise to 18 by March 1994, the end of Japan's Fiscal 1993.

Sasebo is also one of the U.S. Navy Pacific Fleet base ports in Japan, along with Yokosuka.

Companies Prepare To Reveal Business Practices

OW0509133290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Japanese traders are preparing to publicize details of their contracts beginning with financial reports for the current business year ending March 31, 1991, responding to criticism by the United States of Japan's corporate groupings, industry sources said Wednesday.

The accounting group of the Japan Foreign Trade Council has decided to require members to identify their suppliers and buyers and to disclose sales and big contracts.

This is the first response taken by the Japanese private sector after an agreement in late June on Japan-U.S. Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks, aimed at redressing barriers to trade and investment. In the talks, the U.S. suggested that exclusive groupings among Japanese companies limit foreign access to the Japanese market.

The accounting group, made up by 22 large and medium-sized trading houses, however, has not yet decided on how to choose the suppliers and buyers to be disclosed, the sources said. They said one idea was to list the 10 biggest customers, and another is to publicize the companies which account for a certain level of the sales of the traders.

While most of the traders, especially Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsui and Co., are enthusiastic about the plan, a few companies showed reluctance, they said. "With whom and how much to trade are our primary corporate secrets," an official at a trading firm said. "We cannot easily comply with the plan," he said.

'Emergency Bailout' Planned for Major Banks

OW0509132590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0952 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—The Finance Ministry has decided to allow Japan's major banks to issue subordinated bonds on overseas markets as part of measures to help them maintain international capital adequacy targets, ministry sources said Tuesday.

Unrealized losses on securities and difficulty in issuing new equity as a result of the stock market's recent plunge made it harder for some banks to meet the mandatory target set by the Basel-based Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

Under the BIS capital standards, banks are required to boost their ratio of capital to risk-weighted assets to 8 percent by March 1993.

The lifting of a ban paves the way for seeking funds overseas by banks. But it will be limited to the issuance of subordinated bonds abroad by Japanese banks' wholly owned overseas subsidiaries, the sources said. The capital raised through the issuance of such bonds abroad will be barred from being funneled into the Japanese market, they said.

Subordinated bonds are debt that gives creditors lower priority claims to repayment in the event of a debtor's bankruptcy and funds raised through such instruments are counted as part of bank capital. The ministry described the new fund-raising measure as something like an "emergency bailout" plan, as banks' ability to float new equity seems lessened because of flagging stock prices.

The ministry had emphasized the need for Japanese financial institutions to try to meet the capital adequacy requirements through such normal means as cutbacks on their foreign currency-denominated bad loans.

The ministry also had recommended that banks try to improve their critical capital adequacy ratio by using subordinated loans as a vehicle for fund-raising and by stepping up liquidation of general credit claims.

BOJ To Introduce Liberalized Rate-Setting

OW0409213590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYOD—The Bank of Japan [BOJ] plans to liberalize secured unconditional call loan transactions in the interbank sector of the Tokyo money market from November 21, letting market forces determine the rate level, market sources said Tuesday.

Under the deregulation plan, the central bank will introduce a "bid and asked" quotation system allowing prospective lenders to present their "offered" or "asked" rates, and borrowers to offer "bid" rates freely.

According to the sources, the central bank is likely to set a three-month period starting the same day as a trial period to see whether the scheme works well. The sources said the BOJ is expected to apply the new formula to large-lot trading of more than 500 million yen at a time in the initial stage.

During the last bilateral financial talks, the U.S. repeatedly urged that both Japanese interbank and open market sectors be liberalized in line with international standards.

In the present rate-setting approach, six authorized Japanese money market brokers, or "tanshi," play a leading role by quoting a rate at the onset of every trading day, taking into account another benchmark, the short-end rate on unsecured overnight call loans. But the mechanism has been under attack by some critics, including the U.S. Government, for alleged insufficient transparency in determining the key rate.

Public Support for Kaifu Cabinet Surveyed

OW0609011490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0040 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—The public support rate for the cabinet of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu declined to 41 percent last weekend from 45 percent in April, a MAINICHI SHIMBUN poll showed Thursday.

The mass-circulation daily conducted the survey last Friday to Sunday following Kaifu's announcement of Japan's Persian Gulf package. The poll covered 5,159 eligible voters nationwide, of whom 70 percent responded.

The disapproval rate, however, came to only 17 percent, down 8 percentage points from the previous survey and the lowest since Kaifu formed his cabinet in August last year, the MAINICHI said.

Those who replied they neither supported or disapproved of the Kaifu cabinet jumped to 38 percent, up 10 points from the April poll.

The proportion of those who appreciated Kaifu's diplomatic efforts increased to 28 percent, up 5 percentage points, while those who approved Kaifu's posture on political reforms declined to 19 percent, down 9 points from the earlier poll.

The proportion of responders who thought Kaifu shows lack of leadership dropped to 27 percent, down 6 points.

The support rate for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party in the same poll declined to 44 percent, down 5 percentage points from the April survey, while that for the No. 1 opposition party the Japan Socialist Party dropped to 16 percent, down 4 points.

A similar poll conducted last month by the YOMIURI SHIMBUN, another leading newspaper, showed an all-time-high public support rate of 62.5 percent for the Kaifu cabinet.

Mongolia

Council on Future Presidential Visit to U.S.

OW0609142190 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 1200 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] The Mongolian Council of Ministers, at its regular sitting, has discussed and approved the outcome of the meeting and talks of Mongolian Foreign Minister Gombosuren with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, who was on an official visit to Mongolia early this August.

The Council of Ministers has [words indistinct] to fix the date and time of an official visit of Mongolian president to the United States and (?search for) possibilities of signing a political document on principles of Mongol-American relations.

Gonchigdorj Wins Election to Vice President

OW0709161890 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Radnaasumbereliin Gonchigdorj, 36, leader of the Social Democratic Movement of Mongolia, has been elected vice president and chairman of the state Small Hural after three-day heated deliberations at the first session of the People's Great Hural. He got 66.15 percent of the votes out of 419 deputies, while the other contender, Sanjaasurengiyn Dzorig, got 33.92 percent of votes.

The election was held in two stages. During the first stage, two other candidates, Sharabyn Gungaadorj, the prime minister and member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, D. Ganbold, leader of the Mongolian National Progressive Party, had been eliminated.

Radnaasumbereliin Gonchigdorj is candidate of sciences, mathematics, director of the Institute of Mathematics of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, and one of the founders of the Mongolian socialist democratic movement, the second opposition formation in Mongolia, out of the Mongolian Democratic Union set up in late 1989. Shortly after the extraordinary congress of the

Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in April this year, he quit the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Vows To Serve Nation's Interests

OW0709162090 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Interview with R. Gonchigdorj, newly elected vice president of Mongolia and chairman of the state Small Hural; place and date not given—Gonchigdorj heard briefly speaking in Mongolian, fading into English translation]

[Text] I am (?grateful) to the deputies of the People's Great Hural who elected me to this high post. It's a high responsibility before the entire Mongolian nation. I will try to safeguard the unity of the nation, because my election has been a manifestation of cooperation between (?all) political forces. Since I have been engaged in political life, I have had several meetings with the leadership of the [words indistinct], and during [word distinct], I have made some idea of what state practice should be in Mongolia. But I didn't expect that I will be elected vice president of Mongolia. And I will try to do my best in the spirit to serve the nation's interests.

Dashiyn Byambasuren Elected Prime Minister

OW1109093990 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] As a sitting member of the People's Great Hural, Dashiyn Byambasuren, member of the ruling Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, was elected prime minister of Mongolia. His candidature was proposed by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and approved by President Ochirbat while the other two candidates—(Eichsuren), director of the Institute of Market Studies, and (Suhbestan), an employee at the State Bank—were suggested by the Mongolian Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, and the National Progressive Party. Dashiyn Byambasuren was supported by 403 out 411 deputies.

Byambasuren, 48, is candidate of economic sciences. He is a member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party since 1963 and a member of the Party Central Committee since April this year. Since 1989 he has been taking the post of first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Socioeconomic Development Committee.

Composition of State Small Hural Reported

OW1009120490 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Excerpt] The first session of the People's Great Hural continues for the eighth day in the Mongolian capital. On Sunday's sitting, deputies elected the staff of the state Small Hural, permanently functioning highest legislative organ of Mongolia. It is composed of 50 members excluding its chairman, deputy chairman, and secretary. The ruling Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party has got 31 seats, the strongest opposition force of the Mongolian Democratic Party won 13 seats, and the National Progressive Party and the Social Democratic Party have got three seats each in the newly formed Small Hural. [passage omitted]

North Korea

Pyongyang Cites TASS on U.S.-USSR Summit

SK11[illegible]114190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] According to TASS, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Bush discussed such issues as the crisis in the Gulf in talks held on 9 September in Helsinki, the capital city of Finland.

In a joint communique on the situation in the Gulf issued at the end of the talks, the two sides called for Iraq's unconditional withdrawal of its troops from Kuwait and for a complete implementation of the UN Security Council resolution.

Further Reaction to Concluded High-Level Talks

'Not Fruitful' Because of ROK

SK0909022490 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 7 Sept 90

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Ho-sam: "They Should Assume Stand of Practically Resolving Questions"]

[Text] Our side's delegation led by the premier of the DPRK Administration Council has returned home, thus winding up the first round of the North-South High-Level Talks in Seoul.

Firstly, our fellow countrymen's expectations and the world people's concerns in regard to the first hard-won North-South High-Level Talks were very great. However, no agreement to speak of was reached in the talks. Of course, we cannot expect too much from our first talks. Even though a satisfactory settlement to complex current affairs cannot be made, we cannot help but be discouraged at the fact that the talks were not fruitful.

Why were the talks not fruitful? We clearly should consider the lesson learned in the first talks to promote the next talks.

As is known, we assumed the stand that the talks needed to be fruitful to practically open a phase for peace and the country's peaceful reunification, by putting an end to confrontation. Proceeding from this stand, our side put forward the three principles that should be adhered to at the talks, a six-item proposal to remove the political confrontation, and a nine-item proposal to remove the military confrontation.

In addition, our side urged that the most urgent question of entering the United Nations as one seat, the question of discontinuing the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, and the question of releasing those individuals who visited the North, be preferentially negotiated and settled.

The South side, however, did not consider our side's reasonable and justifiable proposals. Instead, it insisted on its unrealistic and splittist-oriented proposals.

Compared to our side's proposals, basic defects clearly have been found in all the South side's proposals—a basic agreement plan to improve the North-South relations, a plan to build political and military confidence, and a plan to promote military spending between the North and the South.

What stands out at present as the most urgent task in achieving our country's peace and reunification is to remove the political and military confrontation. The South, however, has emphasized unilaterally the proposals for exchanges and cooperation between the North and the South. Thus, the South side neglects the question of removing the political and military confrontation. In addition, while talking about removing the political and military confrontation, the South pays no attention to the the most essential question of the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and the question of arms cut.

Such unsubstantial proposals, that is, empty proposals, cannot be regarded as practical for settling questions. Still worse, the South's proposals contain no attempt to settle our country's current division, but is a separatist attempt to fix division.

The South is trying to promote only exchanges and trade, leaving the current confrontation as it is, while putting stress on accepting mutual systems and coexistence. The South seems to be satisfied with building confidence at most. It is nakedly revealed that the South regards the North-South relations as those between two states and is attempting to apply the method between states to the process of reunification.

On 5 September, the South Korean person in authority stressed in his remarks at Chongwadae that a question concerning the North-South should not be treated in haste, but the areas, however few, on which it is possible to act, should be carefully promoted as in laying bricks. Therefore, herein lies the South side's inner intention to cling to insignificant questions and to delay settlement of the reunification question, while trying to avoid an essential question concerning reunification. More important is the determination to act, rather than a possibility to act.

If the South has determination and will to open a way for peace and reunification, it should not delay the settlement of an urgent and preferential question, however difficult it may be.

As our side's delegation urged in the talks and in Chongwadae, the current questions that should be urgently settled are: taking measures related to the United Nations, discontinuing the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, and releasing figures who visited the North. Trying to justify internationally the country's division under the pretexts of entering the United Nations, conducting a nuclear war exercise to attack the dialogue partner, that is, fellow countrymen, in collaboration with foreign forces, and incriminating those who visit and meet with the dialogue partner cannot be compatible with dialogue for reunification.

The South, with this or that reason, neglects our proposals to urgently negotiate and settle such questions and avoids giving clear answers to our proposals. This shows that the South has no intention to practically settle questions through dialogue.

The first round of the North-South high-level talks was not fruitful. The South Korean persons in authority should take full responsibility for this. The South Korean authorities should give up the bad attitude of making fools of the people over the question of dialogue and reunification. And, addition, they should assume the stand of genuinely desiring peace and peaceful reunification and of practically settling a question. In addition, they should come sincerely to the next talks.

MINJU CHOSON Comments

SK0709055690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0528 GMT 7 Sep 90

["Two Contradictory Positions"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today comments on the second-day meeting of the first North-South High-Level Talks which was held Thursday in Seoul.

At the meeting our side urged the South side to agree on the common principles which should be observed in the whole process of the talks and the three matters which should be immediately settled at present, which were put forward at the first-day meeting.

But the South side, while saying that there is no one who opposes the three-point principles set forth by the North side, evaded an answer as to the problem of reaffirming them and defining them as the standard and starting point of thinking and practice during the talks.

The South side considered issues of top priority as matters of secondary importance and insisted on exchange and cooperation, talking about "creation of trust" and "building of trust."

This is because the South side pursues the maintenance of the present confrontation and permanent division through the fixation of the "status quo," the news analyst says, and goes on:

If the North and the South keep the state of confrontation as it is, political and military confrontation cannot be removed, confrontation and tension cannot be converted into reconciliation and detente and then the peace and peaceful reunification of the country cannot be achieved nor can exchange and cooperation be realised on a secure basis.

The whole course of the first North-South High-Level Talks clearly showed who truly wants the peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and who seeks permanent division and confrontation. It also proves that the South side has not got rid of the outmoded way of thinking and the viewpoint of confrontation.

Sincerity on the part of one side alone is not enough to bring the talks to success. It can bear fruit only when both sides strive together.

The South side should approach the talks with sincerity from the standpoint towards reunification.

KCNA Reports AIDS Cases in South Korea

SK1009151390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—Seven more AIDS cases were reported in South Korea during August, according to data released by the South Korean "Ministry of Health and Social Welfare."

This year more than 100 AIDS cases have been reported there and many of them dead.

The population are suffering a lot from AIDS spread by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Newspaper Cited on South's Farmers' Plight

SK1109052890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 11 Sep 90

["Repression Bound To Meet Resistance"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—A total of 15,000 farmers held rallies on September 7 in nine areas of South Korea including Suwon, Kwangju, Chongju, Chonju and Cheju. The ralliers fought undauntedly, shouting "Disband the 'Democratic Liberal Party' indifferent to farmers' vital rights," "Check market opening" and "'Government', resign at once."

The "National General Federation of Peasants Councils" told a press conference that a week beginning September 8 was set as a period of farmers' struggle and that farmers' rallies would be held in all counties for three days from September 10 to oppose the opening of agro-stock markets and denounce the police crackdown on the September 7 national rallies of farmers.

This is an eruption of the grievances and resentment of the South Korean farmers against the No Tae-u group which has devastated agriculture and subjected the farmers to poverty through an anti-people agriculture policy, notes the news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today. He further says:

The fascist clique's agricultural low-price policy has ruined farm production and turned the rural communities into "poverty zones." The pupppets' yielding to the U.S. master's pressure to open the agro-stock markets has brought a chaos of the South Korean rural villages in the true sense of the word.

The South Korean farmers live a very poor life. Each household was saddled with a debt of nearly four million won on an average as of the end of last year.

As long as the present military fascist dictatorship is left intact in South Korea, the South Korean farmers will never be able to get rid of the deplorable lot today.

The facts show that only when the South Korean farmers drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and oust the military fascist dictatorship through a joint struggle with the workers and other segments of people, will they be able to secure political and economic conditions for a worthwhile life.

Repression can never block the struggle of the South Korean farmers but will meet with stronger resistance.

Liaison Group on Pan-National Rally's Importance

SK1009224490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—The International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea carried in its bulletin dated Sep. 4 an article headlined "Event of Weighty Significance in Achieving Reunification and Peace of Korea".

Recalling that on August 15 marking the 45th anniversary of Korea's liberation the Pan-National Rally for Peace and Reunification of Korea was successfully held in Panmunjom with a large attendance of Koreans at home and abroad, for the first time after the country was divided, the article said: The rally was a historical event which fully demonstrated the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at an early date, transcending the differences of ideologies, political views and religious beliefs.

The rally, a grand festivity of national reconciliation and unity, greatly contributed to the efforts to achieve Korea's peaceful reunification in keeping with the desire of the world's peaceloving people and to ensure a durable peace on the Korean peninsula, the article said, and added.

The South Korean authorities' anti-reunification and fascist color was more clearly revealed when preparations were under way for the rally. They resorted to all sorts of tricks and sinister moves to foil the rally, ignoring the South Korean people and the world public who had supported its holding. And eventually they stopped the delegates of the South side from going to Panmunjom and high-handedly suppressed them.

In conclusion the article stressed that as shown by the successful pan-national rally, with no desperate moves can the South Korean authorities block the aspirations of the people for national reunification.

Newspapers Denounce U.S. Plans for Arms Sale

SK1109044990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Papers here today comment on the U.S. plan to deliver 4.7 billion dollars worth fighter-planes and engines to the South Korean authorities.

The news analyst of NODONG SINMUN says:

This delivery is part of the war program to promote the modernization of the South Korean puppet Army and increase its attack capacity.

The United States and the South Korean authorities, shunning our fair disarmament proposal and peace overtures, are reinforcing the aggression forces in South Korea and aggravating the situation.

The United States continues to transfer a large amount of military equipment to South Korea while engaging themselves in military adventures. This clearly shows that the U.S. is desperately working to deliberately aggravate the tension on the Korean peninsula and egg the puppets on to war against the North.

Peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula are unthinkable unless the U.S. imperialist moves of aggression and intervention are terminated.

The United States, a party directly responsible for the Korean issue, must play a positive role in the reunification of Korea. To this end, it must withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and refrain from encouraging the puppets to confrontation and war.

The news analyst of MINJU CHOSON warns that the U.S. imperialists must look squarely at the trend of the times and must not encourage the puppets to confrontation and war.

NODONG SINMUN on U.S. Troop Withdrawal

SK1109102390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a by-lined article entitled "Withdrawal of U.S. Forces From South Korea is Urgent Demand for Peace and Reunification of Korea."

The article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as teaching:

"If the United States really wants the peace and reunification of Korea, she must respond to our proposal for the tripartite talks and withdraw her troops and nuclear weapons and all her other military equipment from South Korea."

For peace on the Korean peninsula, it is imperative, first of all, to withdraw the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, the article says, and continues:

The situation on the Korean peninsula remains very strained as a result of the war moves of the U.S. imperialists.

Their war adventures in South Korea are offsprings of their anti-socialist Asia-Pacific strategy and aggressive Korean policy.

The United States wants to keep hold on South Korea as its colony and a nuclear attack basis. And it schemes to meet its desire by keeping the U.S. troops in South Korea and creating "two Koreas" backed by this military occupation.

The withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea is a basic condition for eliminating the military confrontation and ensuring detente and peace on the Korean peninsula.

It is also a principled demand for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

If a peaceful reunification of Korea is to be achieved, it is required to create a peaceful atmosphere, not a state of military confrontation as today, that is, a normal condition in which confrontation and tensions are eliminated. Such a condition cannot be created as long as the United States occupies South Korea with arms.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists intend to get the division of Korea recognised internationally and, at the same time, legitimize the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea by creating "two Koreas" with their occupation as a lever.

Pullout of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons is an unconditional requirement for peace and reunification of Korea. To this end, DPRK-U.S. talks or tripartite talks must be held. There it should be discussed and decided to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and measures be taken to clear South Korea of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons.

The DPRK-U.S. talks and tripartite talks must be held at an early date for peace and reunification of Korea.

If the United States truly wants peace and stability of Korea, not in word, it must discard its policy of division and war against the Korean people, get out of South Korea, taking along its troops and nuclear weapons, and take its hands of aggression and interference off Korea.

U.S. Antiwar Delegates Attend Mt. Paektu Rally

SK1009104190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—U.S. delegates who had participated in the seminar of Korea-U.S. anti-war, anti-nuclear organizations and community activists on peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula held a solidarity rally on Mt. Paektu, the holy mountain of revolution, September 8 supporting the Korean people's struggle for reunification and demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

Their rally marked the lapse of 45 years since the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupied South Korea (September 8).

The ralliers carried placards reading "Support to Korean people's struggle for peace and reunification" and "Dismantle the wall of division and realise free travel and total opening between North and South" and "Korea is one" and slogan boards reading "peaceful reunification," "Withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons" and "Removal of concrete wall."

Some U.S. delegates spoke at the rally.

Susan Bailey, member of the National Committee of the Workers World Party of the United States and chairperson of the U.S. Out of Korea Committee, spoke first.

She participated in the starting ceremony of the grand international peace march for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula held atop Mt. Paektu in July last year.

Recalling that at the time of the grand international peace march last year, she planned to march up to Mt. Halla together with woman student Yim Su-kyong, but could not cross Panmunjom due to the obstructions of the United States and the South Korean authorities, she said: but, we came here again this year. We will come next year, too, and in the following years to come. We will come till our march reaches Mt. Halla. Back in the United States, we will activate our struggle to make the U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea.

Juan Gutierrez, executive director of the one-stop immigration and education center, said that by participating in the grand international peace march last year, he learned that the revolutionary spirit of the Korean people is very strong. I am here again on Mt. Paektu and keenly feel once again that the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is spreading and echoing through the world. Korea will be reunified in the 1990s without fail, he concluded.

Cleveland Thornhill, vice-president of the U.S. Peace Council, said: I have toured many places of the world, but this is the first time I come to such significant place as Mt. Paektu. Mt. Paektu is a very mysterious and wonderful creation of nature. From here I can see no artificial wall, no Demilitarized Zone, but only one territory and one people and one nation who live on a beautiful land.

Gus Schultz, member of the steering committee of the International Committee for Peace and Reunification of Korea, said: I visited South Korea 16 years ago, witnessed the struggle of South Korean students burning with the desire for national reunification and promised them to join in their struggle. In order to keep my word to the South Korean students, I have since participated in the struggle for peace and reunification of Korea. To keep my word to them, I participated in the grand international peace march last year. Telling her that her struggle was a righteous one representing all the South Korean students, I also made a promise to woman student Yim Su-kyong during the march that I would join in her struggle.

After the rally, the participants signed their names on a large placard reading "Korea is one" expressing their solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification. Besides their names, they also wrote "U.S. troops, get out," "Korea will be reunified" and "Victory is on your side."

The U.S. peace champions, shoulder to shoulder, chanted "Korea is one" and "Reunification of Korea" and sang the songs "Our wish is reunification" and "Korea is one."

Koreans in Japan Mark 42d Anniversary of DPRK

SK1009063790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo September 8 (KNS-KCNA)—A central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held in Tokyo Saturday to celebrate the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland.

Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon), made a speech at the meeting.

Looking back with deep emotions on the historic course traversed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, while achieving world-startling changes for 40 odd years under the banner of the great chuche, and the days in which Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan have vigorously advanced under the banner of the DPRK, he said the Koreans in Japan, well aware through their experience that their worthwhile life is unthinkable apart from the socialist homeland of chuche and Chongnyon that represents it in Japan, have the unshakable faith to wage a more vigorous struggle for the prosperity and development of the fatherland and its reunification and for future happiness of themselves and posterity, closely united around the Republic and Chongnyon.

Convinced firmly of the victory of the cause of reunification, Chongnyon officials and other Koreans in Japan will wage a more dynamic struggle together with the entire fellow countrymen, and make 1990s a decade of accomplishing the cause of national reunification at any cost.

They should advance more vigorously with a firm faith that the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are the greatest men, the chuche idea is the greatest idea, the socialist fatherland and Chongnyon organisation are the best.

Read out at the meeting was a congratulatory message to be sent to Marshal Kim Il-song by the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon on the significant national day.

Earlier, on September 7, the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee hosted a party.

North IOC Delegates Depart for Japan Meeting

SK1109112690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—A DPRK delegation led by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the State Sports Commission and member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), left here today to attend the 96th general meeting of the IOC to be held in Japan.

It was seen off at the airport by Pak Myong-chol, first vice-chairman of the State Sports Commission.

Asian Chuche Group Holds Anniversary Meeting

SK1109051090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Govind Narain Srivastava, secretary general of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea (ARIJI), made a report titled "Let Us Promote the Victory of the Independence Cause by Invigorating the Study and Dissemination of the Chuche Idea" at the sixth meeting of the board of the ARIJI held on the occasion of the tenth founding anniversary of the institute.

He said:

The chuche idea is the philosophical idea and a great guiding idea of our age that was the first in the history of human thought to establish the man-centred world outlook and, on its basis, give perfect answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in shaping the destiny of mankind.

To study the chuche idea, the idea of independence, has become a trend worldwide and this idea has been disseminated among an increasing number of people of the world with each passing day.

Over the past ten years the institute has creditably discharged its noble mission and duty and made great progress in its activities, the reporter said, and added:

The achievements find expression, first of all, in that the study and dissemination of the chuche idea have been made intensively in diverse ways such as seminar, short course, lecture, symposium and distribution of publications.

Various kinds of seminars, lectures and short courses were organized on some 3,600 occasions on a yearly average, 36,000 occasions in the last decade. This means that ten gatherings for the study of the chuche idea took place in the Asian region every day.

In Japan four central chuche idea study organizations which have established a regular system nationwide have regularized their activities, keeping in close touch with hundreds of their branch organizations.

163 national seminars and short courses on the chuche idea were held in our region over the past ten years.

The qualitative level of the seminars on the chuche idea has also been improved.

At the time of the founding of the institute, seminars were mainly confined in content to the philosophical questions specified by the chuche idea. But now they include theoretical and practical questions arising in the comprehensive understanding of the world and detailed elucidation of the social life as a whole.

A great success has been made in the dissemination of the chuche idea through works of the great President Kim Il-song and dear His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

These works are an encyclopedia of the idea of independence that consummates the desire of the people in our age to live in an independent, new world, and a textbook that gives them the truth of the life and struggle and optimism about the future.

The regional institute and chuche idea study organizations in many countries have translated and published many works of President Kim Il-song and His Excellency Kim Chong-il and carried them in newspapers and magazines.

Over the past ten years the international institute of the chuche idea published 63 issues of the magazine "Paekbong Library" carrying President Kim Il-song's works in Japanese, some 100,000 copies in all, and distributed them to Japanese readers throughout the country.

Progress has been also witnessed in the dissemination of the chuche idea through the bulletin "Era of Chuche" and the magazine "Study of the Chuche [words indistinct]

It is one of the achievements that many public figures of various Asian countries visited Korea and experienced the truth and vitality of the chuche idea.

Korea, the homeland of the immortal chuche idea and the country of creation that has brought about miraculous changes in all realms of life by embodying this idea, represents the desire of mankind to enjoy happiness in a new world, free and prosperous.

Those who visited Korea were deeply moved by the reality of Korea where the chuche idea has been embodied and got a better knowledge of the truth of chuche.

This institute owes these proud achievements in its history to the great loving care and meticulous concern of respected President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

Referring to the tasks to activate the study and dissemination of the chuche idea, the reporter said:

Korea is the motherland of the most healthy idea of socialism and the model of socialism where the popular masses are its master.

Korea that has successfully built a peculiar socialism of its own style based on the chuche idea without vacillation is the beacon of our hope.

To defend socialism of Korea is the noble duty of all of us.

We must support and encourage the Korean people's cause of socialism in diverse ways and methods and extend every possible support and solidarity to them in their struggle for reunifying the country divided by outside forces.

Directors of the board of the institute took the floor at the meeting.

Nuclear Research, Friendship Delegations Arrive

SK1009105590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—A delegation of the combined institute of nuclear researches led by its director academician Kiss Dezso [spelling as received] and a delegation of Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association led by its chairman Le Van Dy, first deputy minister of heavy industry, arrived here today.

P. Ochirbat Greets Kim Il-song on Anniversary

SK1109040590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Message of greetings from Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat, president of the Mongolian People's Republic, to Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the DPRK founding]

[Text] Pyongyang

Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK:

On the 42d anniversary of the DPRK founding, I send you and, through you, to the Korean people my wholehearted congratulations. We truly rejoice over the considerable success achieved by the industrious Korean people in the cause of developing the country, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. I believe that the traditional friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries will be strengthened and developed in the future as well.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish the respected Comrade President long life and good health. I also wish the fraternal people of the DPRK happiness and prosperity and new success in the cause of the peaceful reunification of the country.

[Signed] Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat, president of the Mongolian People's Republic
8 September 1990, Ulaanbaatar

Egyptian Special Envoy Offers Congratulations

SK1109053190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Said Zada, secretary of the presidency, Sunday called at the Korean Embassy in Cairo as a special envoy of Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He asked the Korean ambassador to convey warm regards and congratulations of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song and dear His Excellency Kim Chong-il on this occasion.

He hoped the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries based on the particular intimacy between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and respected President Kim Il-song will develop more favorably in the future.

Foreign Leaders Greet Kim Il-song on Anniversary

SK1009061590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They came from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, president of the State Council and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Vo Chi Cong, president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Norodom Sihanouk, president of Kampuchea; Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United

Republic of Tanzania; Borisav Jovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Arpad Goncz, president of the Hungarian Republic; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; and Ibrahim B. Babangida, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces.

The messages warmly greet the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and wish the Korean people greater success in their struggle for the socialist construction.

They express full support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

More Leaders Send Greetings

SK1109041390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received messages of greetings from foreign presidents on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the DPRK founding.

They came from Ion Iliescu, Romanian president; Vaclav Havel, president of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic; Zhelyu Zhelev, president of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat, president of the Mongolian People's Republic; Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Republic of Tunisia; El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic; Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; Pierre Buyoya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of the Republic of Burundi; Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister of Mauritius; Ranasinghe Premadasa, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda; Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Mathieu Kerekou, president and head of state of the Republic of Benin; and Kurt Waldheim, federal president of the Republic of Austria.

The messages extend the warmest felicitations to President Kim Il-song and wish him good health and long life.

They express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations existing between the peoples of Korea and above-said countries will grow stronger and develop with each passing day.

Further Reportage on Pyongyang Film Festival

Gathering Held at Mt. Taesong

SK1009101990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—A friendship gathering of Korean moviemen and participants in the second Pyongyang film festival of non-aligned and other developing countries was held on the south gate ground at the Mt. Taesong holiday resort here on September 9.

Participating in the gathering were delegations and delegates of different countries and regions and international organisations to the Pyongyang film festival, honor guests and foreigners who have come to the Pyongyang film fair.

The members of the organising committee of the festival were also present at the gathering.

Mt. Taesong was crowded with citizens of the capital enjoying a rest on the significant national day.

Moviemen of the host side and various countries deepened the feelings of friendship and solidarity, playing various games such as "running together inside a hoop," "running together with ankles bound," "elephant ball rolling," "a tug of war" and "treasure hunting."

Symposium Conducted

SK1009105190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—A symposium of the second Pyongyang film festival of non-aligned and other developing countries was held at the People's Palace of Culture on September 10 on the subject "Construction of new society and film art".

Participating in the symposium were delegations and delegates of different countries and international organisations to the Pyongyang film festival.

The floor was taken by Nigerian delegate Ita Okon, Palestinian delegate Samir Nimir, Vietnamese delegate Bui Dinh Hac, Egyptian delegate Yahia Abdul Rauf Azmy, Iranian delegate Abdullah Esfandiari, Mongolian delegate Tsolmon, Maltese delegate Paul J. Naudi, Mexican delegate Maria Teresa Carbajal Juarez and Korean delegate Kim Yong-cho.

The speakers introduced the achievements made by their countries in the filmdom by paying great attention to it, noting that the cinematic art arms the people with the idea of independence so that they can give full play to their strength and talent in the building of a new society with the maximum awareness and zeal.

Pointing out that film is a product of the social demand which reflects the spirit of the times, they stressed the need to strive for human progress, prosperity and peace in all parts of the world.

The films presented for the current film festival are run through with the ideas of opposing injustice and subjugation, all hues of political, social and military backwardness although they come from different nationalities or studios, they said.

The opening of the film festival of non-aligned and other developing countries is a very excellent and inspiring thing, they stated, and expressed the hope that the festival will continue to preserve its characteristics until all the countries accept the principles of non-alignment and all the countries of the world reach the required level of development.

The speakers underscored the need to strengthen cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the development of cinematic art and the production of films in the future.

The tasks facing the moviemen now are to give correct answers to urgent questions whose solution is awaited by the present times and to direct due attention to the portrayal of heroes who devote their all to the struggle for the society and collective and the building of a new society, not for their own indolence and pleasure, the speakers said and appealed to the moviemen of different countries to firmly unite and produce more fine films in accordance with the idea of independence, peace and friendship.

We have realized that all the tremendous achievements made by the Korean cinematic art in recent years are results of the classic work "Theory of Cinematic Art" authored by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the speakers said.

They expressed thanks for the hospitality accorded the participants in the festival and proposed to adopt a letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to express thanks to them for their care shown for organising the excellent festival.

Dancing in Kim Il-song Square Marks Anniversary

SK1009070990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0522 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—An evening dancing party of youth and students in Pyongyang was held at Kim Il-song Square Sunday evening to celebrate the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The square packed by students and other young people of broad strata was wrapped in a gala mood.

With "Song of the Proclamation of the People's Republic," "Comrade Kim Chong-il, Lodestar," "Bellflower," and "Ongheya" ringing out loudly, dancing surged to a high pitch of enthusiasm in the gorgeously illuminated square.

Dancing hand in hand to the tune of the light melodies of "Pyongyang Shining Under the Rays of Lodestar," "Break at Working Site," and "Joyous Dance Music," the young men and women were overwhelmed with the boundless pride and joy in building a peculiar socialism of our style under the leadership of our party.

When the song "Reunification Train Runs" was ringing out, the square was pervaded with the desire of national reunification.

The evening party was held in an atmosphere overflowing with the revolutionary enthusiasm of our youth and students to add lustre to our socialist fatherland by staunchly fighting under the banner of the DPRK, closely rallied around the party and the leader.

'Order of National Flag' Awarded to Institute

SK1009085590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 3 Sept 90

[Text] The DPRK Central People's Committee issued a decree awarding the Order of National Flag First Class to the Central Quality and Measurement Science Institute, which has been loyal to the party and the leader through the struggle to uphold and carry out our party's line and policy while upholding the party's leadership. It also has made a great contribution to developing the country's science, technology, and national economy by laying the material and technological foundation for scientific and research works and introducing advanced science and technology.

Decree Issued for Kim Il-song Youth Prize

SK1009090590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 6 Sept 90

[Central People's Committee decree]

[Text] The DPRK Central People's Committee issued a decree awarding the Kim Il-song Honorary Youth Prize to Comrade Hong Myong-kwang, chairman of the committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (LSWYK) of Hyesan joint foodstuff company in Yanggang Province, and Comrade Yu Song-to, children group guide of Taepyong Senior Middle School at Pochon county in Yanggang Province, because they have been loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, have shown examples in their LSWYK activities for carrying out assigned missions, and have contributed to expanding dry fields in Samjiyon districts.

Love for Socialist Motherland, Loyalty Urged

SK1009104590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a by-lined article entitled "Let Us Glorify Korea With True Patriotism."

Only when love for our motherland, combined with love for our socialist system, develops into unbounded fidelity to the party and the leader who brought the socialist motherland can patriotism become a sure will unchangeable under any circumstances and an ardent and sincere love with which to devote one's all to the homeland, the article says, and continues:

Our love for the motherland has become a powerful ideological and mental weapon in the struggle of the chuche- type revolutionaries and people to shape the destiny of the motherland, first of all, because it is combined with loyalty to the leader.

The sincere love for the motherland that the leader is precisely the motherland and love for the motherland is loyalty to the leader has been brought into fuller bloom in the country of the working people, the motherland liberated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our love for the motherland which has been fostered with the fidelity to the party and the leader as the core is, indeed, a noble idea and spirit which only the Korean revolutionaries of chuche type who are under the leadership of the great leader can have. It is also an important motive force which has adorned the modern history of our country with victory and glory.

Our love for the motherland could demonstrate its invincible might in the struggle for hewing the destiny of the country and achieving its prosperity also because it is the strong spirit of independence.

The chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the steadfast idea of independence.

Having such strong spirit of national independence as loving and valuing their motherland and nation, the Korean people have been able to successfully build on this land socialism of our own style based on the chuche idea, determinedly frustrating the moves of the flunkeyists and dogmatists.

We are greatly proud of having struggled for the development and prosperity of the country with a high degree of spirit of national independence today when the advantages of our socialism have been fully displayed and the dignity and honor of the motherland as "a model country of socialism" demonstrated.

Our love for the motherland with loyalty to the great leader and the party as the core and with love for the socialist motherland as the main content is a great revolutionary spirit which makes it possible to bring the traditional patriotism of the Korean nation into fuller play. It is the great pride of our people to glorify Korea with true love for the motherland which has no precedent in history.

The article further says:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"Our socialist motherland is a genuine motherland which provides the popular masses with a prosperous, independent and creative life and promises eternal happiness for their posterity."

Our people's patriotism represents, above all, their steel-like faith with which they will share life and death with the socialist motherland of chuche forever.

Our people's pride and self-confidence of living in the best socialist motherland are boundless and it is an unshakable will to safeguard, consolidate and develop our socialism forever. Our people's love for the motherland is so ardent and strong as it has been formed on the basis of faith in the greatness of our motherland.

Our people's love for the motherland also represents their noble sense of duty, their ardent desire to repay the benefits of the motherland. This noble obligation has proved to be mighty strength in the efforts to glorify Korea.

In the course of worthwhile struggles under the guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, our people have been convinced that the prospect of the motherland under the leadership of the great leader is very bright and everyone will be able to be a genuine patriot.

The greatest patriotism today means glorifying Korea under the guidance of the great leader.

Now, our people is facing a heavy task to make Korea shine. It is an important historical task to bring the advantages of socialism of our style, the embodiment of the chuche idea, into fuller play and achieve the independent reunification of the country.

South Korea

North-South High-Level Talks Analyzed

SK0709090590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0851 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Report by Hong sang-pyo]

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (OANA-YONHAP)—The first inter-Korean prime ministers' talks were an epoch-making event, unprecedented in the 45 years of national division in their symbolic nature, despite the lack of any outstanding agreements.

The talks, the highest between the two sides since Korea was divided at the end of World War II in 1945, also opened a new chapter of inter-Korean dialogue, which has been anything but prolific due to acrimonious political, military and ideological confrontation.

The two sides held two rounds of official plenary sessions on Wednesday and Thursday with each prime minister giving a keynote speech containing proposals covering the agenda: "Matters of resolving political and military confrontation and promoting exchange and cooperation between the South and the North."

North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk, heading a seven-member delegation and accompanied by 83 officials and journalists, made a four-day visit to the South, the first by a North Korean prime minister since division.

The talks were also of significance in that the high-level government authorities opened a standing dialogue channel, though it may be imperfect, something which the North had denied with its consistent refusal to recognize a South Korean government.

The South saw that dialogue between high-level, responsible government authorities is the most effective way to solve sensitive inter-Korean issues in connection with unification of the Korean peninsula and thus called for a summit between President No Tae-u and North Korean leader Kim Il-song.

The two sides also showed rare sincerity by making reciprocal concessions that yielded two agreements—one on Korea's admission to the United Nations and the other on reunion of dispersed families.

The talks helped both sides recognize each other as a main actor in solving issues regarding unification. This was, especially for the North in its attitude toward the South, a major change, with the two sides repeatedly emphasizing the importance of mutual respect and recognition.

It was also meaningful for No to have conveyed his desire to Kim Il-song through the northern prime minister for a summit meeting to discuss improving relations leading to unification of the peninsula, the last vestige of territorial and ideological partition of the cold war.

But there is much to be resolved by the prime ministers in forthcoming talks, the next in Pyongyang on Oct. 16-19, even though they appeared to have shared the view that they have changed their relations.

The South offered an eight-point agreement on comprehensively improving inter-Korean relations and unifying the peninsula by lumping together a 10-point proposal for exchange and cooperation, an eight-point plan for building political and military confidence and a five-point arms control proposal.

The North countered with two proposals—one on resolving political and military confrontation and the other on implementing exchange and cooperation.

The northern side also presented three issues, virtual preconditions, which they said should have been resolved in the Seoul talks, including the release of those arrested for visiting the North and suspension of the "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. military exercise.

The two sides shared roughly eight items in common in their respective proposals but showed differences over concrete ways for realizing the shared proposals.

On arms control, the two sides apparently shared the view that arms control is vital to reducing confrontation but differed over the method and process. The South called for three-stage arms control—first, building political confidence: second, building military confidence: and third, arms control—while the North insisted the two sides go directly to troop reduction rather than confidence building, moving in three or four years to the level of 100,000 forces on each side.

On resolving confrontation, the two sides shared proposals on a declaration of non-aggression, renunciation of mutual slander, making the Demilitarized Zone a peace zone and establishing a hotline between military authorities.

The South placed priority on economic exchange and cooperation while the North apparently showed little interest although the two sides shared such proposals as implementing joint ventures and economic exchanges, reopening transportation, communications and mail links and realizing free travel.

The two halves are hardly expected to produce agreement on the shared proposals in future talks because the North stands firm on the three issues, which it said should be concluded for smoother discussion of the proposals, while the South has made it clear it rejects them, even though they agreed to continue dialogue to narrow differences over major initiatives.

For the North Korean part, the background for joining the talks might have been the North's need to respond to the Soviet Union's apparent pressure for rapprochement with the South while feeling it necessary to show a gesture of reconciliation with the South considering its move to improve relations with the United States and Japan.

The United States set the North's sincerity in dialogue with the South as one of the conditions for improved ties at a time when Pyongyang seeks better ties with Washington as part of its efforts to avert isolation amid reforms in other socialist countries.

The North may also seek a breakthrough in its internal situation, which is reportedly in serious economic difficulty and a political dilemma in connection with reforms in socialist nations.

In light of the North's situation inside and outside, as well as the South's rather flexible attitude toward the North, the prospects for the second premiers' talks in Pyongyang are not so pessimistic, with some analysts expecting agreements on the common parts of the proposals.

Article Suggests North-South Economic Ties

SK1109023790 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Sep 90 p 8

["News in Review" by Assistant Economic Editor Pak Chang-sok]

[Text] "Epochal," "historical," "a milestone,"....These are some of the words, which were splashed on both local and foreign newspapers' front pages in describing last week's four-day inter-Korean talks.

Despite such flowery rhetoric, two Koreas, now known as the world's last of the cold war legacy, made little concrete progress in tackling the host of knotty problems facing the decades-long rivals. The sole tangible fruit yielded from what is seen as the highest-level official meeting ever between two feuding Koreas was the bilateral agreement to continue the premiers' talks in Pyongyang next month.

The Seoul talks ended without declaration of any joint statement. Both sides held separate press conferences, reaffirming their positions which were put forward in a series of open and closed-door sessions. A glance at what the meeting yielded is enough for the people to think that reunification of the divided Korean peninsula still has a long way to go.

By most accounts, the two sides were far apart in views on how to approach solving the differences between them.

What boils down to is that the South attached more importance on promoting economic cooperation and human exchanges between the two halves with political and ideological differences, while the North has stuck to its long-winded political demands. Specifically, Pyongyang's calls were typified by joint entry of two Koreas into the United Nations under a single seat instead of Seoul-suggested separate seats, discontinuation of military maneuvers with the U.S. troops stationed here, and release of political prisoners detained for making unauthorized visits to North Korea.

The divergence in both sides' stance was clearly expressed in keynote speeches Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun of the South and his North Korean counterpart Yon Hyong-muk made at the outset of their business talks. Kang devoted almost two thirds of his 10-point proposals for reconciliating the 40-year national animosity in suggesting bilateral economic bonding. On the other hand, the northern delegate's dealt mainly with the political and military concerns, confining economy-related matters to a mere three points.

Seoul's economic proposals were characterized by direct trade, joint investment, joint development of natural and tourism resources, setup of a mixed economic commission, and the opening of the two halves to free travel and communications. Pyongyang's overtures were also underlined by the desire for promoting exchanges and joint ventures.

If only the contents of economy-related proposals are taken into consideration, it seems that there exists little difference in the positions of two Koreas. Nonetheless, both sides stopped short of translating their proposals into a professed agreement. This is largely owing to North Korea's excessive preoccupation with the political and military aspects in the just-ended talks.

What is suggested for the North this time is that it needs to take a lesson from the outside world, especially its socialist allies, now undergoing enormous political and economic upheavals. Since the wind of perestroika or "restructuring" swept the European continent, all East European nations with the exception of a few states have established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Korea, a dramatic turnaround from their previous policies of recognizing North Korea as the sole legitimate country on the Korean peninsula.

Now, imagine what made those socialist countries hurry to improve ties with the ROK. In summary, their foremost motivation must be economic. They want to attract the capital technology, skilled labor and other help that this newly rising Asian economy can provide.

What is noted from the latest change in international politics is that the Soviet Union and other East European nations have boldly discarded their existing political institutions and ideology they have stuck to for about four decades, for the cause of solving their break-and-butter issue.

In this view, there is no reason that economic bargaining should come after political or military negotiations. Rather, greater efforts need to be made for upgrading the living conditions of the people. A good lesson could be derived from the case of the two Germanys which are to see a unified nation through the Dec. 2 inter-Germany elections. Few would deny that increased and consolidated economic cooperation and exchanges have laid the firm groundwork for the realization of German reunification.

True, economic cooperation and personnel exchanges have been impressive since the exchange of trade missions in each country in the early 1970s.

As seen in the German model, trade is regarded as a major step to promoting economic tieup. The direct trade between two Koreas is not deemed as difficult to implement as both sides have already been engaged in various forms of trade through intermediaries. Indirect trade is only beneficial to third countries.

In view of the current international trend, there exists an urgent need for economic collaboration between the South and the North. The much-talked-about proposal for the creation of an economic consultative body in the Pacific region is seen as part of the efforts to cope with the recent moves for the formation of economic blocs in each continent, including the birth of a single market within the European Community. A new economic bloc involving two Koreas, Japan, the Soviet Union, and China, mooted by Japan, is also construed as a good example of the current move toward economic blocs.

On top of this, developing nations are doomed to face mounting market-opening pressure from industrially advanced states after the settlement of Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, scheduled for this December.

Under these rapidly-changing circumstances, any country in the world, all agree, cannot sustain itself in the absence of cooperation with other countries.

In light of its long isolation from the outside world, it is not easy to expect satisfactory change from North Korea in the near future. Experts agree time will be needed for Pyongyang to adapt to the current global wind of reform and openness that has jolted the Soviet Union and other socialist nations.

In this view, the South is desired not to be hasty as patience is the proper virtue.

U.S. Treasury Secretary's Request 'Ironic'

SK1109123190 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Sep 90 p 2

[Article by Washington correspondent Kim Chang-ki from the "Reporter's Memo Book" column: "The United States' Stick"]

[Text] The United States is requesting that some countries "of economic ability" share the expenses incurred in punishing Iraq.

It was for this reason U.S. Treasury Secretary Brady visited Seoul. According to a rumor circulating in Washington, the amount the United States requested was $100 million. The scale of our economy may be capable of bearing this amount, but not necessarily so under the circumstances in which our trade deficit is increasing.

Regardless of the amount, however, if our country can provide aid to countries such as Egypt and Turkey, which suffer from the Gulf crisis, it will be very meaningful for future relations with Egypt, with which we have no diplomatic relations, and for paying Turkey's debt for participating in the Korean war, in which it assisted us as part of the UN troops. The larger our economy grows in the world, the greater responsibility we must share in the international community. In this sense, we are increasing our share of defense expenditure within the scope practically possible in our bilateral relations with the United States, thereby gradually reducing our dependence on the United States.

However, it was recently observed that the United States showed an attitude contrary to this logic of increasing our share of defense expenditure and increasing our share in the cost of the Persian Gulf crisis.

This occurred in connection with the increase of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) quota. Each member country should have a quota commensurate to its economic capacity since it is directly connected with its voting right on the overall activities of the IMF, such as the management of the fund.

The IMF Executive Council meeting held toward the end of last June resolved that the fund of $90 billion contributed by 151 member countries be increased by 50 percent to $135 billion by the end of 1991. Our country, whose economy has now grown to the point of making it nearly the 10th largest trading country in the world, naturally wanted to have its quota increased proportionate to its economic capacity.

At present our quota is $460 million, which ranks only 39th. The principle on the quota increase was that the 60 percent of the quota will be according to the existing proportion and the remaining 40 percent will reflect the updated economic capacity of the countries concerned. Therefore, our country, after the quota increase, would not be higher than 35th in rank.

Therefore, Japan, fifth in rank at present, the ROK, and Iran applied for a special contribution. However, the IMF council accepted only the Japanese application.

The main reason why our application for contribution was rejected was because of the opposition by the United States, which has the largest quota. The United States not only ignored the various indices indicating our actual economic capacity, such as the trade volume and the GNP, which are the IMF criteria, but connected this issue with those entangled in the bilateral interests of the ROK and the United States, such as our opening of the capital-finance market and the active participation in the Brady Plan for the solution of the foreign debt problem of the Third World. The United States was very grudging in acknowledging our "increased share."

It is very ironic that Secretary Brady of the U.S. Treasury Department, which rejected our application for the special contribution of the IMF two months ago, is visiting our country and asking us to bear "our increased share."

Developments in Relations With USSR Reported

SK1009123690 Seoul YONHAP in English 1214 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and the Soviet Union are expected to agree on the timing and procedures for establishing full diplomatic relations in their foreign ministers' meeting to be held later this month in New York, a high-ranking Korean Government official said Monday.

Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze have agreed to have talks when they attend the United Nations General Assembly session that begins on Sept. 18.

The two countries will complete negotiations on signing agreements on economic and trade cooperation in October during the second round of ministerial-level talks and are likely to set up ambassador-level diplomatic ties as early as in November, said the official who declined to be identified.

The two sides held the first round of the official talks for promoting economic cooperation and opening full diplomatic ties in early August and neared conclusion on six agreements such as on trade, aviation, prevention of double taxation and investment protection.

The official also said the two foreign ministers may officially announce an agreement on the timing and concrete procedures for setting up diplomatic relations after their New York talks, the first tete-a-tete in history between top diplomatic officials of the two countries.

In preparation for the foreign ministers' talks, the Korean Government will dispatch Assistant Foreign Minister Yi chung-pin to New York next week for prior discussions with Soviet officials on the agenda of the foreign ministers' meeting, according to the official.

Yi will also visit Washington from Sept. 22 to attend a Korea-U.S. policy consultative meeting and is expected to explain to U.S. officials Seoul's move for full diplomatic ties with Moscow, the official said.

The Soviet delegation to the second round of ministerial-level negotiations will be headed by Yuriy Maslyukov, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Agency (Gosplan). The delegation originally planned to visit Seoul early October but rescheduled the trip due to an extended session of the Supreme Soviet, the official said.

South Korea and the Soviet Union agreed in principle to normalize diplomatic ties in a historic summit meeting between Presidents No Tae-u and Mikhail Gorbachev in San Francisco on June 4.

Diplomatic observers have seen as just a "matter of timing" the normalization of diplomatic ties between Seoul and Moscow since the unprecedented summit.

Officials To Visit USSR for Aviation Accord

SK1109014590 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Sep 90 p 2

[Text] A Korean government delegation led by Kim Sam-hun, the Foreign Ministry's director-general for trade affairs, will leave Seoul today to have talks on aviational cooperation with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia in their capitals this and next week.

The officials are expected to initial an accord for aviational cooperation with the Soviets during the talks in Moscow Sept. 12-14.

The Korean and Soviet governments earlier agreed to conclude six pacts including those on aviational cooperation, investment protection, trade and economic, scientific and technological cooperation by the end of this year when a Korean government mission visited Moscow last month.

When signed, it will be the first official accord between the Korean and Soviet Governments, which have not had diplomatic relations yet.

The Korean national flag carrier Korean Air and the Soviet Aeroflot signed a commercial agreement in February this year and have exchanged regular flights to the other since March.

The Soviet delegation to the talks in Moscow will be led by C.V. Svedentsov, director-general for international relations at the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

The Korean official will have similar aviational talks in Prague Sept. 17-19 and Belgrade Sept. 20-21 for conclusion of accords on aviational cooperation with Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslavian delegation to the meeting will be headed by M. Ivkovic, assistant federal secretary for transportation and communications.

Korea has concluded aviational agreements with Hungary and Poland.

In the meantime, Georgi Mitov, Bulgarian charge d'affaires, flew into Seoul yesterday to open the Bulgarian Embassy in Seoul.

With his arrival, five out of the six East European countries with diplomatic relations with Korea station their diplomats in Seoul.

The other country, Czechoslovakia, has informed the Korean Government that it would send its charge d'affairs in November.

Soviet Scholar Advises N-S Economic Exchanges

SK1109055690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0528 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 11 (OANA-YONHAP)—A Soviet scholar Tuesday advised indirect economic exchanges between South and North Korea via third countries.

Alexei Semeynov, deputy secretary-academician of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said that it would be desirable for the two halves of Korea to make indirect economic exchanges at the initial stage.

The South-North Korean economic exchanges should be proceeded in step with the strengthening of bilateral relations, Semeynov said at a two-day international seminar sponsored by the national unification board.

Brisk trade and economic relations with South Korea may become a destabilizing factor for North Korea if the military and political confrontation continues with the South, Semeynov said in his speech entitled "The Korean Commonwealth and Economic Cooperation."

Nineteen scholars from South Korea, the United States, Japan and the Soviet Union are participating in the seminar being held at the Lotte Hotel.

The Unification Board organized the seminar to commemorate the first anniversary of President No Tae-u's proposal for the Korean community reunification formula.

George Kunadze, head of the department of Japan and Korean political problems at the Institute for World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO), said that South and North Korea should first learn how to peacefully coexist before they consider unification.

An essential precondition for the reunification of the Korean peninsula is the mutual recognition of each other's sovereignty, he said.

Kim Hak-chun, an aide to President No Tae-u on social affairs, said that there will be waves for freedom in North Korea if the exchange and cooperation between South and North Korea become formally realized.

It is not likely for North Korea to accept the Korean community unification formula suggested by President No in the near future but the Seoul-Pyongyang relations could progress in the 1990s on the strength of the detente mood between the East and the West, he said.

Russian Republic Economic Delegation Arrives

SK0709120390 Seoul YONHAP in English 1159 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (OANA-YONHAP)—An economic delegation of the Russian Republic came to Seoul Friday at the invitation of Hyundai Business Group's honorary Chairman Chong Chu-yong in order to discuss mutual economic cooperations.

Staying here until Sept. 14, the six-member delegation, headed by Aleksei Tsaregorodtsev, senior assistant to Russian Republic President Boris Yeltsin, is to visit main industrial sites and discuss Korea-Soviet economic exchanges and cooperations.

Soviet Researchers Begin Three-Month Studies

SK1109094190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0842 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 11 (YONHAP)—Two Soviet researchers have come to Seoul to study Koreanology for three months, marking the first such visit by Soviets.

"Deputy Director of the Institute of Far Eastern Studies, Soviet Academy of Sciences, Vladimir Y. Petrovskiy, and Staff Researcher of the Korean Peninsular Chamber, the Institute of Far Eastern Studies, Aleksey. Shiryaev, are performing research activities on Korean politics, economics, history and culture since their arrival here on Aug. 31," the Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies at Hanyang University said Tuesday.

The Soviets came as guest scholars of the university institute under an academic exchange agreement signed in September, 1988 in Seoul between the Korean and the Soviet Institutes.

They will also participate in the Korean institute's monthly meeting on Chinese-Soviet trends and teach Russian to Korean scholars, an institute spokesman said.

The Korean institute will dispatch two Korean scholars to Moscow for a 3-month study in October in accordance with the pact, he said.

Moscow Confucian Symposium Termed Success

SK0909015490 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Sep 90 p 9

[Excerpts] The 12th International Yi Toegye Symposium held in Moscow Aug. 27 will go down as the most successful gathering dedicated to the studies of the neo-Confucian scholar in recent years, said members of the Toegye Study Society who returned from Moscow recently.

The meeting served to enhance study of the renowned Choson Dynasty scholar in the academic communities in the Soviet Union as well as solidifying a foundation for making further inroads into East bloc nations, they said.

The idea behind the Korean scholar's studies stressing humanism in social contacts appeared to have impressed Soviet academics at the conference possibly as a way for them to find an exit from the current disarray in Communist societies.

About 30 Soviet scholars participated in the Moscow meeting joined by about 27 of their counterparts from Seoul, eight from the U.S., four from Japan and seven from China, all of them as keynote speakers.

At the Moscow Central Tourist Hotel where the symposium took place were Dr. Stanislav Shatalin, member of the Soviet Presidential Council, who helped in the organization of the global gathering, and several other members of the Soviet Academy of Science. M.L. Titarenko, director of the Far East Institute, was chairman of the symposium. [passages omitted]

To many scholars from Communist countries, it became apparent that most socialist states have neglected individuals and admitted so at the meeting, the Toegye Society officials related.

Some of the academicians noted that, despite the new thoughts, East and West still depend too much on material wealth to solve crises.

A scholar went as far as to urge that Soviet society should pause to study the philosophy basic to Yi's studies, before going on with its effort to improve the human condition with material items.

The Toegye studies in the Soviet Union will be promoted on a continuous basis along with increased scholarly exchanges between Seoul and Moscow, they said.

The society has decided to set up a Moscow branch to join other Toegye institutes in foreign countries including the U.S. Japan, China, West Germany and Taiwan.

Japan's Kanemaru To Bring Apology to North

SK1109020890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0141 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 (YONHAP)—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu will send a letter to North Korean President Kim Il-song expressing apology for Japan's wrongdoings committed against Korea earlier this century, it was learned Monday.

Former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru told a press conference that he would convey the letter to Kim during his unprecedented visit to North Korea Sept. 24-28.

Diplomatic observers here say Japan is eager to clear the path for the normalization of relations with Pyongyang. Japan has diplomatic relations with capitalist South Korea but not with communist North Korea.

Kaifu expressed regrets and apology for Japan's 35-year-long colonial rule from 1910 to South Korean President No Tae-u when No visited Tokyo in April.

Kanemaru, a leader of a powerful faction in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), will visit Pyongyang, leading a delegation comprising LDP lawmakers and members of the major opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP). JSP has served as the channel for contacts between Japan and North Korea.

Kanemaru said Japan and North Korea had already agreed on the need to exchange liaison offices in Tokyo and Pyongyang and would reach an agreement perhaps during his visit to Pyongyang this time.

It will be the first time that a group of leading politicians from the conservative LDP visit North Korea.

While in Pyongyang, Kanemaru said, he will seek to release the Japanese crewmembers of Fujisan-Maru who has been detained in North Korea on espionage charges.

He said he will also discuss with North Korean leaders Pyongyang's access to Tokyo's telecommunication satellites, opening chartered flights between the two countries, and changing a few phrases in the Japanese passports as requested by North Korea.

Kanemaru will hold political talks with officials of the North Korea's ruling Workers (Communist) Party from Sept. 25-26 and will issue a joint communique and will pay a call on North Korean President Kim Il-song on Sept. 27.

Official Notes Exchanged on Tokyo's Loan Offer

SK1109093190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 11 (YONHAP)—South Korean and Japanese officials exchanged notes on Tokyo's offer of Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) loan, totaling 690 million dollars, to Seoul, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

The notes were exchanged between Choe Tae-hwa, director-general of the ministry's International Economic Affairs Bureau, and Jun Kawashima, minister and deputy chief of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul. The 690 million dollars is the last portion of the 4 billion dollar loan Japan agreed to provide to South Korea in 1984 during then Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Tokyo.

A detailed agreement on the loan will be signed within a month between Korean Ambassador to Japan Yi Won-kyong and OECF President Akira Nishigaki in Tokyo, completing legal procedures for the loan delivery. The loan is repayable within 13 years to 18 years after a seven-year grace period. The annual interest rate is 4 percent.

Ministry officials said the loan would be used on subway construction in Seoul, expansion of medical facilities, supplying equipment for martine training institutes, building compound fertilizer factories and modernization of medium and small industries.

Trade Association Assesses South Asian Options

SK1109055390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0508 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 11 (YONHAP)—South Korean businessmen may harvest much more than they invest in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and India, the Korea Foreign Traders Association (KFTA) said Tuesday.

The KFTA said the Korean firms could overcome the worsening business conditions such as wage hikes, the rising value of the Korean currency, by participating in long and short-term economic development plans being implemented in the three southwestern Asian countries.

The three countries operate special zones for foreign investment and offer a variety of incentives to expedite foreign investment including exemption of corporate and income taxes.

The three are favorable to South Korean businesses' advancement into them, eager to learn from the Korean experience of economic development. They have already signed agreements on investment guarantee and avoidance of double taxation with South Korea.

They can also serve as a bridge linking Korean exporters with markets in the Middle East, Africa and the communist bloc.

The KFTA recommended Korean entrepreneurs start investment in textile and electronic industries and diversify into foods and beverages, petrochemical products and auto production.

South Korea's export to Sri Lanka totalled 93.269 million dollars last year against import of 16.209 million dollars.

Export to Bangladesh reached 2.06 billion dollars compared with import of 171 million dollars. Export to India stood at 675 million dollars compared with import of 258 million dollars.

Three Refineries Contract for Saudi Crude Oil

SK0809022690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0216 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (YONHAP)—South Korea's three oil refineries will import 95,000 barrels of Saudi Arabian crude daily from Sept. 1, a government official said Saturday.

The Energy and Resources Ministry official said Yukong Co., Honam Oil Refinery Co. and Kukdong Oil Co. contracted with Saudi Arabia's state-run oil company Aramco in August to bring 45,000, 30,000 and 20,000 barrels, respectively, into Korea a day.

Ssangyong Oil Refining Co. contracted with Aramco the same month to import 60,000 barrels of oil a day.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Zambia

SK0509042690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 5 (YONHAP)—South Korea set up diplomatic relations with Zambia Tuesday, the Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday.

Ambassador to Kenya Yi Tong-ik and his Zambian counterpart, Kankasa, signed the accord in Nairobi, the ministry said.

Korea currently has ambassadorial relations with 142 nations.

"Full diplomatic relations with Zambia, chair nation of the frontline states in South Africa, will have a favorable impact on the improvement of ties with neighboring Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe," a ministry official said.

Zambia established diplomatic relations with North Korea in April 1969, and President Kenneth Kaunda has visited Pyongyang three times.

Emergency Cabinet Meeting Moves on Flood Relief

SK1109092190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0819 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 11 (YONHAP)—The government will release 32.27 million won to help rehabilitate flood-stricken public facilities and in special subsidy for industries and households hit by the heavy rain that pounded Seoul and the central region of the country, an official said Tuesday.

He said an emergency cabinet meeting presided over by Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun decided to let all banks in the nation offer loans to families and firms suffering from damages incurred by the downpours.

During the meeting attended by ministers or vice ministers of 12 ministries and officials of Seoul city and the adjacent Kyonggi Province, participants from the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry said it would provide farming households with staple and fund for fertilizers and substitute plants. Much of the paddies have been washed away or inundated.

Kim Tae-chung Declares Candidacy in 1992 Election

SK1109025490 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Sep 90 p 2

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung yesterday revealed his aspirations to run for the presidency as the single opposition candidate in the 1992 election.

During a caucus at auxiliary party headquarters in Mapo, Kim, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], said at one point, "I will be the single opposition candidate in the 1992 presidential election." He added, "I have an idea for fielding a unified opposition camp candidate."

The major opposition party and the minority opposition Democratic Party (DP) yesterday resolved to continue their boycott of the National Assembly until the ruling party meets their demands which they put forth as a condition for their return to the House.

The PPD reiterated its five demands, including the implementation of local autonomy across the board and the ruling party's declaration to scrap its plan to introduce a parliamentary cabinet system. Kim Tae-chung's party also demanded that Vice House Speaker Kim Chae-kwang and Democratic Liberal Party floor leader Kim Tong-yong be dismissed, being held responsible for the blitzkrieg unilateral passage of 26 controversial bills in July.

The PPD proposed that the rival parties form four special joint committees to grapple with soaring prices, the faltering stock market and the Uruguay Round.

Meanwhile, the DP led by Rep. Yi Ki-taek refused to return to the Assembly saying that the political situation has not changed from the time they quit the House.

3,000 in Kwanju Protest Outcome of Uruguay Round

SK0709113390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0935 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Kwangju, South Korea, Sept. 7 (YONHAP)—Some 3,000 farmers and university students protested against the Uruguay Round of the multilateral trade talks and demanded higher prices for rice at a rally in Kwangju, 280 kilometers south of Seoul, on Friday.

As 1,500 riot policemen fired volleys of eye-stinging tear gas, the rally participants, comprising 2,000 farmers and 1,000 students, declared that they would fight to have all rice purchased at not less than 129,767 won (181.5 U.S. dollars) per 80 kilograms, 30 percent higher than the current price.

They charged that government policy runs totally counter to the needs of farmers and the agricultural industry, upsetting the structure itself, and proclaimed their resistance to the Uruguay Round. They even threatened to fight against the government unless their demands are met.

The farmers came mostly from around South Cholla Province, which has been regarded as a key political stronghold of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy. Some 10,000 policemen and government employees were mobilized in each county and city to stop farmers from going to Kwangju.

Kwon Chong-tae, chairman of the National Alliance of Farmers, told the rally that the government was abandoning and destroying farmers' livelihood by chiming in with the Uruguay Round and called on the farmers to fight for their right to survive.

Police riot troops made a raid on the rally 40 minutes after it began, firing hundreds of volleys of tear gas at 500 about students hurling rocks and firebombs.

Police arrested 600 farmers and students on Thursday and Friday.

A rally in Andong, some 180 kilometers southeast of Seoul, was prevented by a preemptive police action.

Some 600 farmers and students staged sporadic group protests in downtown Kwangju for four hours before voluntarily dispersing, and 250 of them sought shelter at a downtown Roman Catholic Church.

Plan To Reduce Oil Dependence by 2001 Reviewed

SK0809025490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (OANA-YONHAP)—Energy conservation plans under review by the government include boosting the use of atomic power to cope with rising international crude oil prices as a result of the Gulf crisis.

In a special meeting to deal with the Gulf situation, it was decided to raise the share of electricity generated by atomic power and coal from 63.7 percent to 86.2 percent by 2001.

The meeting, chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Yi Sung-yun, decided to establish mid- and long-term energy conservation plans on the assumption that crude prices will rise substantially in the future.

The plans include rationalization of the industrial structure and obliging companies to stockpile crude oil.

It was also decided to restrict excessive or overlapping investment in industries that consume much energy, such as the petrochemical, cement and nonferrous metal industries.

The government expects the crude oil import price, which averaged 13 dollars a barrel in June, to be around 25 dollars or 30 dollars a barrel in a few years.

It also decided to reduce the nation's dependency on Middle East crude by increasing imports from other parts of the world. Three-fourths of Korea's crude comes from the Middle East at present and the government plans to reduce the rate to below 65 percent in 2001.

The government will study ways of increasing imports from the Soviet Union and China and raise the portion of crude pumped by Korean companies in overseas oil fields from 3.4 percent to 20 percent of imports in 2001.

To secure a stable supply of crude oil, the government plans to make efforts to enlarge long-term purchase contracts, which account for 58 percent of total crude oil purchase contracts, and increase crude reserves from 43 days to 60 days in 1996.

To reduce the consumption of oil for electricity generation, the share of generation by coal should be hiked to 32.9 percent in 2001 from the present 15.8 percent while that by nuclear power plants will be constant at 47 percent.

It was decided to boost imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from 2 million tons a year to 6.5 million tons in 2001 and hasten the development of alternatives such as solar and bio energy.

The government will induce businesses to develop products that consume less energy and promote the development of energy-saving technologies as a strategic task. Plans will be drawn up in October.

Korea's oil consumption was 36-percent higher last year than 10 years ago, whereas Japan's level was down 12 percent.

Burma

KIA Mine Explosions Disrupt Rail Services

BK0909152090 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] The KIA [Kachin Independence Army] insurgent saboteurs have been obstructing and disrupting regional peace and tranquillity and placing mines on rail tracks in order to kill and maim passengers. Accordingly, No. 50 shuttle train to (Naba) which left Myitkyina at 0550 today, hit a mine planted by the KIA insurgents at No. 709/2 milestone between (Titawng) and Maran. The mine derailed the engine and three passenger coaches and also destroyed (?five feet of) rail tracks.

In order to repair the rail tracks, security personnel and railway workers left Naba station for the site. At about 0940 when they were between No. 708/10 and 708/11 milestone, another mine planted by the KIA insurgents exploded. The mine destroyed the air brakes of the engine and about four feet of rail tracks.

It is learned that there were no casualties in both the incidents. Responsible officials of the Myanmar [Burma] Railways and the township law and order restoration council, the Defense Services personnel, and the railway workers are trying to repair the rail tracks so rail services can resume soon.

Editorial Warns Parties Against Confrontations

BK0109082690 Rangoon Domestic Service in English 1445 GMT 31 Aug 90

[31 August WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial entitled: "Don't Do It"]

[Text] Are we or are we not Myanmar [Burmese] people? Are we not bona fide citizens to the Union of Myanmar? Do we not benefit by having peace and tranquillity prevail so that all of us will go about earning our livelihood with the minimum of worry because of the stability brought about through the restoration of law and order? Are not our urban and rural areas enjoying the period of renewal and rehabilitation unprecedented in recent years? Are not our network of transportation and communications improving to provide an increasingly smoother and more secure linkages? Is not the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] living up to its promise to strive for better conditions of food, clothing, and shelter for the people and is it not rendering appropriate assistance to the private and cooperative sectors in this endeavor?

We can look around us and the answers are too obviously a resounding yes. Look anywhere and everywhere at the common (?faces) of the people in the crowded markets and stores, in the parks and in the theaters, and you will find the answers on their happy satisfied faces. Ask them if they wish this peace and stability to be broken asunder. Ask them if they want to experience once more the terror, the confusion, and the destructive anarchy of 1988. Their answer in the negative will be all too apparent on their faces.

The just found political organizations claiming to have the interests of the nation and the people at heart would do well to ask such questions and watch the faces of the common (?people's) people. They should also ask themselves if they are contributing in any meaningful way to the wide-ranging reconstruction and rehabilitation being carried out across the length and breath of the nation.

A particularly pertinent question which they would do well to address is that if confrontational tactics and aggressive demands are conducive to the continuance of peace and stability so much appreciated by the common people's people. What is required now is peace, stability, and sanity. A time to (?erasing) the past and initiate measures for a promising future. What has been gained should not be allowed to slip away through (?process) of irresponsible action. Do not let devil's advocate persuade you that destruction is necessary to build anew.

We have already crossed the difficult river of general election and are now well underway to an increasingly better quality of life. This is no time for disturbances and unrest. Disinformation may try to persuade otherwise. Do not let such perversion persuade you. Do not be drawn into repeating past errors. Do not be persuaded into making demands, attacks, and confrontations. Do not do it.

Brunei, Malaysia, & Singapore

Malaysia

Reaction to Jakarta Talks on Cambodian Conflict

'Breakthrough Has Been Made'

BK1109103990 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Finally there is a positive sign that peace will return to Cambodia after all. The four warring factions in the protracted civil war that has stormed the country over 12 bloody years reached consensus yesterday in the Indonesian capital, Jakarta on the latest UN proposal for a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian crisis. A meeting was convened by Indonesia and co-chairman with France of the International Conference on Cambodia, ICC.

The talks were to have begun last Wednesday [6 September] but were postponed several times due to minor differences. After extensive consultations, the delegations got down to a serious discussions on Sunday and arrived at a consensus yesterday.

This is indeed a historic breakthrough after several years of futile efforts towards finding a just and lasting solution to the Cambodian issue. The United Nations plan which was unanimously endorsed by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council—United States, Soviet Union, China, France, and Britain—certainly seemed the best possible avenue for the solution to the crisis.

The plan called for the formation of a Supreme National Council, SNC, comprising notable Cambodians with different views and ideologies. The SNC, which is to embody the sovereignty and unity of Cambodia, will cede interim authority to the UN during the period leading to fair and free elections. All the four factions—the Phnom Penh government, and the three groups within the resistance coalition had agreed in principle to the UN plan, with the Hun Sen regime expressing certain reservations.

The main concern in the Jakarta talks, was whether there will be consensus on the composition and structure of the SNC. The area of difference seemed to be over the balance and the number of positions to be alloted to the four factions in the council.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who was not present at the Jakarta talks due to health reasons, had proposed that there be six from the Phnom Penh government and six from among the three-party resistance coalition. Happily, the Jakarta talks ended with all four factions agreeing on the Sihanouk formula.

The 12 members have been picked, and it will be left to them to elect a chairman—the 13th member—and it is most likely that it will be Prince Sihanouk himself. In the prevailing circumstances, that will be the wisest choice.

Now that the initial breakthrough has been made, it will now be left to the Cambodians themselves to put the plan into effect. They will have realized by now the massive damage that has been brought on the country by 12 years of civil war. With hundreds of thousands of lives lost, and property and homes ravaged and destroyed, the four factions must seriously get down to work together, to bring back genuine peace and democracy to the country.

ASEAN has been in the forefront in the efforts towards finding a comprehensive solution to the long-drawn-out Cambodian problem. It realizes that only genuine peace in Cambodia and the Indochina region can assure the realization of the ZOPFAN [Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality] concept which has always been its ideal. It was in this field that it gave its endorsement of the UN plan.

Malaysia and her partners in ASEAN will be hoping that the breakthrough arrived in Jakarta will have the desired effect in the quest for peace.

Visiting Thai Official Comments

BK0909082990 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Thailand and Malaysia agree that the meeting in Jakarta provides a good opportunity for a settlement of the Cambodian problem along the line proposed by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan said this to newsmen after meeting with the Malaysian foreign minister.

[Begin Subin recording] We discussed Thai-Malaysian relations. I promised the Malaysian side that, as the new foreign minister in the Thai cabinet, I will continue the policy of the former foreign minister and will further strengthen relations with Malaysia. We also discussed several other issues, particularly the issue of interest to everyone at present—the Jakarta meeting on the Cambodian problem. Both sides agreed that the Jakarta meeting is a very good opportunity to bring peace to Cambodia on the principle laid down by the five major powers. [end recording]

Editorial Supports UN Peace Plan for Cambodia

BK0409143190 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Sep 90 p 16

[Editorial: "Piecemeal Approach to Peace"]

[Text] The peace plan for Kampuchea, drawn up by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, has been accepted by the Cambodian resistance coalition. It has also been welcomed by Vietnam, but in a diplomatic acknowledgment of the sensitivities of Phnom Penh, Vietnam professes to have no desire or leverage to influence the response of Prime Minister Hun Sen's Government.

All previous attempts to devise an abiding peace agreement for the conflict in Kampuchea have foundered on mutual suspicious and hostility, on the fearful refusal of the various factions to make concesions, to present their enemies with an advantage. The influence of the factions' supporters and backers has also contributed to the stasis, bolstering the resolve of the combatants not to surrender their hard-earned strengths and gains.

Since those countries currently involved in trying to find an acceptable peace agreement are not regarded as totally disinterested participants by one side or the other, it makes eminent sense to consider the UN initiative. The alternative is a continuation of the inconclusive ebb and flow of skirmishes and attacks, and the consequent losses and hardships that afflict a battle-weary population.

Prime Minister Hun Sen has expressed reservations about power-sharing with the Khmer Rouge, about surrendering authority to the UN, about whether the UN can effectively disarm the Khmer Rouge and prevent them from seizing power. Phnom Penh is entitled to its fears, but the UN-sponsored plan can allay the basis for such fears. If any one Kampuchean faction were to attempt to do away with the others, it will run into the collective opposition and forces of UN members. Even if that prospect is not a sufficient deterrent, the forces arrayed against the offender will make it practically impossible for a decisive conquest.

The first and, at the moment, the most difficult step is the formation of a Supreme National Council (SNC), comprising notable Kampucheans representing all shades of opinion and ideology, and embodying Kampuchean sovereignty in the interim period before elections are held. The various factions have been unable to agree on the composition of the SNC, Phnom Penh insisting that it should have half the positions in the SNC, while elements of the resistance coalition suggest that Phnom Penh should only fill a quarter.

Before things get mired at this sticking-point of percentages and the balance of power, the various factions should remember that the SNC is only a transitional measure, a symbolic body, until UN-supervised elections produce a constituent assembly which will draft a constitution. There is little point in digging in heels over the composition of the SNC as if it is going to be the supreme power in a post-conflict Kampuchea.

The Soviet Union is in retreat around the world, relinquishing the responsibilities and costs of being a superpower sponsor to concentrate on the definition and emergence of a new scheme of doing things. The US has many other things on its mind. ASEAN has been resolute in its support of a peaceful settlement to the conflict, but has little leverage beyond diplomatic persuasion and backing. This means there is little prospect of support for an appreciable increase in arms supplies and a military solution.

For years, it has been a no-win, no-lose situation in Kampuchea. The insecure or cautious may draw comfort from not losing decisively, but what is the point of protracted and inconclusive suffering and conflict? Kampuchean leaders have tried to make points against each other at innumerable negotiations. That has led nowhere. The UN plan will allow Kampuchean leaders to make their points where it will really count—at the ballot box. It will also free the peoples of Indochina to benefit from the increased aid and investment that will arrive with more peaceful days.

Delegation to ROK To Discuss Economic Issues

BK1109064990 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed has left Kuala Lumpur for a 3-day official visit to South Korea. The visit is aimed at enhancing bilateral trade and economic cooperation. The prime minister is accompanied by his wife Datuk Paduka Datin Sri Dr. Siti Hasmah; the minister of foreign affairs, Datuk Abu Hassan Omar; Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Sri Joseph Kitingan; senior government officials; and a 20-member private sector delegation. They were seen off at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport by Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba, cabinet ministers, and senior government officials. The RMAF [Royal Malaysian Air Force] executive jet took off at 8 am and is scheduled to arrive in Seoul at 3.15 this afternoon.

Dr. Mahathir is scheduled to hold talks with South Korean President No Tae-u tomorrow. Their discussions are expected to touch on the booming bilateral trade, the lack of South Korean investments in Malaysia, and the negotiation of the purchase of liquified natural gas by South Korea.

Meanwhile, speaking to newsmen before his departure for Seoul, the prime minister said the government is willing to consider the appeal by Cheras residents that the toll imposed at the [words indistinct] Cheras Road in Kuala Lumpur be reduced. However, this should be done through proper channels. The authorities will not bend to pressure.

Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said violence and throwing of stones are not Malaysian ways of solving problems. The toll issue has been capitalized by opposition parties and certain individuals for their own advantage. They are creating tension by raising racial issues. The prime minister said every effort must be made to safeguard racial harmony in the country.

Singapore

U.S. Policy Shift on Cambodia Situation Viewed

BK0709113990 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Sep 90 p 36

[Editorial: "It's up to Cambodians"]

[Text] Though US Secretary of State James Baker did not make a direct connection, it is obvious that his announcement on Washington's decision to open direct talks with the Phnom Penh regime was timed to coincide with the Jakarta meeting on Cambodia. The US move is not as startling as its policy change in July, when Washington said that it would begin discussions with Vietnam on Cambodia. The result of that was, in Mr Baker's view, to pave the way for a diplomatic breakthrough on the issue. It would appear that this time around, the purpose of the American initiative is to prevent the breakthrough from breaking up in discord as the four Cambodian factions gather in Jakarta for a difficult meeting. More precisely, Mr Baker's reference to the constructive position recently taken by Phnom Penh leader Hun Sen is directed at any of the resistance groups whose intransigence might result in a fresh deadlock. Whether the Americans achieve that goal remains to be seen.

That it is a difficult goal is undeniable. Mr Baker acknowledged as much when he said that "the jury is still out to some degree" on whether the Cambodian factions would be able to agree on the peace process. The Jakarta meeting is meant to discuss the implementation of an accord arrived at among the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. The agreement speaks of the formation of a Supreme National Council in Cambodia which will devolve administrative powers to an interim UN body, supervise a ceasefire and hold elections. Though the Security Council document was welcomed broadly by the parties to the Cambodian conflict, with Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime voicing some reservations, the Jakarta meeting ran into problems even before it started. Mr Hun Sen refused to attend it in the absence of Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk. This resulted in the meeting being delayed. Now it appears that Prince Sihanouk will arrive for the parley, though only as an observer who will not participate directly in the talks. Mr Hun Sen, too, is coming. These complications, though overcome, nevertheless indicate that the meeting will not be an easy one.

To be realistic, delays, difficulties and diplomatic maneuvrings are not unnatural given the way the Cambodian issue has defied solution for over a decade. The important point, however, is that even as they vie for strategic advantage at political meetings and on the propaganda front, the Cambodian parties need to realise that the Security Council has presented them with what the world powers consider an equitable document. It is now up to the factions to implement that decision on the ground.

Their choices in the matter are restricted. The US and the Soviet Union plainly have struck a deal on Cambodia which is part of a larger spirit of agreement between the superpowers; a Cambodian solution is therefore one which Washington and Moscow are keen on, in their own interests. Moreover, any Cambodian group that prefers fighting to talking will find its arms supplies cut off (though there seems to be quite a nasty bit to go on for the time being). Then again, ASEAN has done whatever it can to bring Cambodia closer to a comprehensive solution. If the peace process falls through now, all the groups will suffer the consequences, and the hapless people of Cambodia will continue to suffer with them. While differences over the fine print of the Security Council agreement are only to be expected, what matters is that these differences should be discussed at the table, not left unresolved for the battlefield. There is a not negligible danger that a world which has lived with the Cambodian issue so long might decide to wash its hands of it. That would be a terrible tragedy for the country. It would also be one which no Cambodian faction would benefit from if its intention is peace for a nation that did nothing to deserve the loss of peace or anything to prevent its return.

Bill Introduced on Wider Role for President

BK0409091690 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 31 Aug 90 p 1

[Report by Cheng Shoong Tat]

[Text] On top of protecting Singapore's reserves and public services, the proposed elected president is to play an additional role in preventing the government from abusing its powers to curb subversion, religious extremism and corruption.

A bill introduced yesterday to amend the Constitution to provide for an elected presidency empowers him to check against abuses by the government of the Internal Security Act [ISA].

He is also to provide a check on the government's powers under the proposed Maintenance of Religious Harmony Act as well as authorise investigations into corruption.

These proposed extensions of the elected president's power are contained in the long-awaited Constitution of the Republic of Singapore (Amendment No.3) Bill, introduced by First Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong in Parliament yesterday for a first reading.

As stipulated by the Bill, the elected president may order the release of a detainee against the wishes of the Cabinet if that is the recommendation of the Advisory Board set up under the ISA. Similarly, he may, acting with the Presidential Council on Religious Harmony to be set up under the proposed maintenance of Religious Harmony Act, overrule a cabinet decision to issue prohibition orders to stop religious leaders from preaching. He may also authorise the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau [CPIB] to investigate complaints against ministers even if the Prime Minister objects to such investigations.

The Elected President Bill, as it is popularly known, was described by President Wee Kim Wee as a "major modification to our Constitution" in his opening address to Parliament in June. It also provides that:

-When the amendments take effect, the incumbent president will serve out the remainder of his term and exercise the powers of an elected president as if he were elected;

- The chief justice, the speaker of Parliament or a qualified person appointed by Parliament may act as elected president when necessary, thus dropping an earlier proposal for a vice-president to be elected with the president;

- The elected president may reject the government's recommendation to proclaim a state of emergency;

- He may refuse to assent to bills he considers to be circumventing his blocking powers. If the government disagrees that the bills do have such an effect, it may refer the question to the High Court for determination; and

- Expenditure bills vetoed by the elected president may be passed again by Parliament with a two-thirds majority, if the veto is not supported by a six-man Council of Presidential Advisers to be set up.

The idea of an elected president to safeguard the reserves was first mooted by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew when he spoke at the 1984 National Day Rally.

In 1988, the government published a White Paper setting out the main features of the proposal extending the elected president's powers to safeguarding the integrity of key public service appointments, as a further step to protecting the reserves. It stressed that the elected president, who would only have veto powers, would not be an executive president. He cannot initiate executive actions, and Singapore would continue to be governed by a Cabinet holding one key, and the elected president the other.

The proposal became an issue in the 1988 general election, in which the People's Action Party won 80 of the 81 parliamentary seats with 63.1 percent of the popular vote. The Bill tabled yesterday provides for the president to be directly elected for a term of six years. Only persons who have held high political, public service or private-sector appointments for not less than three years will be eligible for election.

The elected president will also be empowered to:

-Withhold assent to annual budgets of the government and key statutory boards and government-owned companies, and to bills raising loans, incurring debts or providing guarantees on the part of the government, if he believes that they are drawing down reserves accumulated by previous governments;

-Withhold assent to any bill that changes the powers of the Central Provident Fund [CPF] Board to invest CPF money; and

-Veto such key public service appointments as Supreme Court judges, Public Services Commission members, The chief of Defence Force, the commissioner of Police and the director of the CPIB.

The power to veto budgets of key statutory boards and government companies - which include the CPF Board, the Housing Board, the Monetary Authority of Singapore, the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation and Temasek Holdings - also extends to vetoing the appointments of their key officers.

Explaining how a possible deadlock between the elected president and the Cabinet may be resolved, the government said in the White Paper that the government was to submit alternatives to budgets and nominees rejected by the elected president.

In the event of an impasse, the government may call on the people to vote, at the next presidential election, for a different elected president who will support the government.

If the government has a two-thirds majority in Parliament, it may amend the Constitution to remove or modify the elected president's powers and have the amendments confirmed in a national referendum with a two-thirds majority, as required by the Bill.

It may also resign, force a general election and persuade the people to return it to power with a two-thirds majority, so that it can remove or modify the elected president's powers.

Said the government in the White Paper: "Once the people have decided that they do indeed want to spend the reserves, the president can do no more.

"The reserves will be spent, but only after the public has brought their minds to bear on that matter. The government would not have surreptitiously disposed of the assets without the electorate being aware of it.

"The electorate would have to address themselves consciously to the matter before casting their vote in a presidential election or a referendum on a Constitutional amendment. This is the crux of the proposal."

The Bill also provides that the elected president may be removed from office by a parliamentary resolution adopted by a three-quarters majority, following an inquiry by a tribunal appointed by the chief justice. The possible grounds are:

-The president is incapable of discharging his functions because of physical or mental illness; or

-He is guilty of intentional violation of the Constitution, treason, abuse of powers or moral turpitude.

If the elected presidency becomes so vacant, or by way of death or resignation, a presidential election must be held within six months. [sentence as published]

As indicated in the president's address to Parliament in June, the Bill will be referred to a parliamentary select committee for further scrutiny after a second reading at the next sitting of Parliament, when Mr. Goh is expected to give the rationale for introducing the elected presidency.

Cambodia

Phnom Penh Radio Reiterates Stance on Peace

BK0909073890 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Station commentary: "Unswerving Stance of the State of Cambodia"]

[Text] The State of Cambodia is nearly 12 years old. However, since the departure of the last contingent of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia nearly one year ago, we can see that the Cambodian forces have been able to assume all the tasks themselves, while the other side has continued to receive huge military supplies from expansionist imperialists and other international reactionary forces. In the face of the State of Cambodia's supremacy during the past 12 years, particularly in this year, the other Cambodian side has used all of its intensity to plunge our new regime into the flame of civil war with the aim of returning the genocidal Pol Pot regime to power to stage a second killing field in Cambodia.

While the enemies' ambition is great, they can never achieve it. All manner of their maneuvers have been crushed while every national social gain has been maintained. The State of Cambodia has continued to control the territory and lead the people all over the country. This reality has been recognized not only by our friends but also by a number of countries which have not yet had relations with the State of Cambodia. Even with this achievement, the State of Cambodia's Government is still striving in every possible way to put an end to the people's suffering via a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem. Since the end of 1987, the party and state have put forth a national reconciliation policy and made a great deal of concessions to the Cambodians of the other side.

The Cambodian State welcomes and is grateful to all countries and organizations that have goodwill in making contributions toward peacefully settling the Cambodian conflict, but it is absolutely against any move to reinstate the genocidal Pol Pot regime in power in Cambodia. The Cambodian State also rejects any foreign interference in Cambodia's internal affairs and violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity contrary to the UN Charter and international norms.

Watchers of the Cambodian situation have clearly realized that the State of Cambodia's Government has, for two years, zealously conducted with utmost sincerity diplomatic activities with a view to bringing the protracted conflict to a definite end. However, it is extremely regrettable that the other Cambodian group has no genuine willingness to settle the conflict by continuing to adamantly sabotage every forum of negotiations. Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann keep maintaining their alliance with the Pol Pot murderers and have no courage to respect whatever they have signed and acknowledged. The other Cambodian side wants, at the negotiating table, to have what they have not been able to achieve on the battlefield. This is why the Cambodian problem remains deadlocked, providing the opportunity to the Polpotist gang and its accomplices to continue killing people living in remote areas and devastating their property.

Respecting the desire of the Cambodian people to live in permanent peace, to achieve a national reconciliation, and to get rid of the threat posed by the recurrence of the genocidal regime, the State of Cambodia pledges to continue its efforts in the quest of a political solution for an independent and neutral Cambodia. The State of Cambodia's principled stance is to maintain the political and military status quo and to establish a supreme national council that will represent national independence, sovereignty, and unity. As always, the State of Cambodia welcomes an enhanced UN role in verifying the implementation of the agreements reached, organizing general elections, and supervising a number of major ministries concerned with the elections.

The UN presence should be gradually removed from Cambodia after a new government is established via the elections. This is in conformity with the UN Charter and principle rules accepted worldwide, meaning the United Nations should respect Cambodia's sovereignty and the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. In this context, the State of Cambodia heartily welcomes the five-chapter document mapped out by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and hopes that it will become the groundwork for the discussion toward achieving the comprehensive settlement.

The State of Cambodia also welcomes the Jakarta inter-Cambodian meeting to be held within the framework of the Paris international conference on Cambodia. The Cambodian State wishes to stress again that Cambodia's internal affairs should only be resolved by the Cambodian people themselves. Any attempt to force the Cambodian people to accept what is contrary to their aspirations is an obvious infringement upon their right to self-determination and will certainly further deadlock settlement of the Cambodian problem.

USSR-PRC Pledge on Khmer Arms Halt Praised

BK1109044590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Station commentary: "A Promise That Conforms to the Cambodian People's Aspiration"]

[Text] On 1 September, on his way to visit the DPRK and Japan, Comrade Shevardnadze, Soviet foreign minister, stopped over in Habin City, northeast China, where the comrade held talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, following which they issued a joint statement announcing that China and the Soviet Union promised to stop giving military aid to the Cambodian factions. Although China and the Soviet Union have not set a definite timetable for the implementation of their promise, we regard it as a most ideal and encouraging promise.

Everyone knows that over the past more than 20 years, the Cambodian people have been living in the flames of successive wars and destruction. Therefore, they want peace and hate war of bloodshed more than anyone else. They have persistently called for the settlement of the Cambodian problem through peaceful means. However, for more than 11 years, certain countries have ignored the Cambodian people's sacred aspiration and kept providing all kinds of assistance to the traitorous-genocidal Pol Pot clique and its allies to enable them to carry on the war of destruction against Cambodia.

To defend their social achievements and national rebirth, the Cambodian people have been compelled to take up arms to fight and smash all schemes to enable the genocidal Pol Pot regime to return to power. Worse still, the enemies of the Cambodian people have used the so-called presence of the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia as a pretext to provide arms and ammunition to the other Cambodian side for use in destroying the property and lives of the Cambodian people. Each year, aid worths million of U.S. dollars was provided to the Pol Pot clique and its allies through their sanctuaries.

In this connection, in order to reduce the suffering of the people and move toward reaching a common solution to the Cambodian problem, since the beginning of 1989, the Government of the State of Cambodia has called on the other Cambodian side and the countries concerned to respect the [words indistinct] proposed by the Soviet Union regarding the (?halting) of the military aid to the Cambodian factions. At the same time, the Government of the State of Cambodia proposed that the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops should be carried out in tandem with the cessation of foreign aid and outside interference into Cambodia's internal affairs.

At that time, many countries, including the PRC, promised that if all Vietnamese troops were withdrawn from Cambodia, they would stop providing military aid to the other Cambodian side. In reality, they have continued the military aid even though all Vietnamese troops have been withdrawn from Cambodia for almost a year. The civil war in Cambodia is raging on. The enemies of the Cambodian people have created a new pretext to continue their military aid to the Pol Pot clique and its allies. That is, they have arrogantly demanded that the Cambodian people accept the criminal Pol Pot clique in the solution to the Cambodian problem. Although the demand is bad and not in accordance with the Cambodian people's wish, with an aim to quickly extinguish the flames of the civil war, the Government of the State of Cambodia has made a concession by allowing the Pol Pot clique to join in the composition of the Supreme National Council as a party of the Cambodian national government. Despite this, arms and ammunition have kept flowing into the hands of the Pol Pot clique and its allies. According to our agents implanted in the ranks of the Pol Pot clique, at present the criminal Pol Pol clique has hidden a large quantity of arms and ammunition in Cambodian territory, enough for them to wage war for a period of seven to eight years.

Realizing the danger of the protracted civil war, the Cambodian people have persistently called for the cessation of military aid to the Cambodian factions and respect for Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity. For this reason, the Cambodian people regard the promise made by China and the Soviet Union as an important contribution to the settlement of the Cambodian problem. However, the Cambodian problem involves not only the Soviet Union and China, but neighboring countries in the region and countries in other regions as well. Therefore, the Cambodian people would like to call on those countries to keep pace with the Soviet Union and China to help accelerate the conflict in Cambodia toward reaching a solution.

SRV Envoy Addresses National Day Meeting

BK0209112590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Sep 90

[Speech by Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia, at 1 September Phnom Penh meeting marking the anniversaries of Vietnam's August Revolution and National Day—recorded in Vietnamese fading into Cambodian translation]

[Text] I am very happy and grateful to the Cambodian comrades for allowing me to address this grand meeting to mark the 45th anniversary of our Vietnamese people's National Day.

On 2 September 1945 at the historic Ba Dinh Square in the capital city of Hanoi, President Ho Chi Minh solemnly declared independence, informing the whole world that Vietnam had the right to enjoy peace and independence and had in fact become a country which enjoyed freedom and independence and that the entire Vietnamese people pledged to mobilize all their moral and physical strength, lives, and property in order to firmly defend their freedom and independence.

Immediately after seizing national independence, the Vietnamese people had to wage successive struggles full of tests and trials in order to firmly safeguard their freedom and independence for more than four decades. Since the day the entire nation began to struggle against the French aggressors for national salvation, President Ho Chi Minh said in his appeal: We all are willing to sacrifice our lives but will absolutely not tolerate the loss of our country nor allow ourselves to become slaves. As Vietnamese, we must rise up to fight against the French colonialists for national liberation.

This ironclad resolution brought us victory on the Dien Bien Phu battlefield. The French aggressors were then compelled to withdraw back to their country, and the vital national rights of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos have been recognized internationally.

Excellencies, dear comrades, and friends: The path chosen by the three fraternal countries in Indochina is the path blazed for the oppressed Lenin. Our Vietnamese people have so far traversed only the first half of the path. President Ho Chi Minh said: The country has already achieved independence, but the people have not yet enjoyed happiness. What is the essence of this freedom and independence? The final part of the journey must be directed toward the goal of happiness and freedom.

Following the protracted war filled with immense destruction, the main tasks of the Vietnamese party and state were to heal the wounds of war and to map out effective plans for expanding the economy and culture in order to improve the livelihood of the people as stipulated by President Ho Chi Minh in his testament.

All the achievements we have scored are pride-worthy but are not yet stable enough. The economic and social setting in Vietnam is still facing many obstacles, and there are many contradictions, particularly at this time when the world situation is changing and becoming complicated. However, the Vietnamese people who have been tested and tempered in the difficult and miserable struggle for the past several decades are lining up firmly and resolutely pledging to follow the line set forth by the sixth party congress [words indistinct] international cooperation, close cooperation with the Soviet Union, Cambodia, Laos, and the fraternal countries near and far. They pledge to strive to surmount all tests and trials in order to successfully implement all the remaining tasks and state plans for 1990. We pledge to make most effective conditions for our country to enter the last decade of the 20th century with full vigor and mastery.

Excellencies, dear comrades, and friends: On the 45th anniversary of Vietnam's National Day, looking back to the past stages of struggle for national independence and freedom and the people's happiness, we are very proud of the clear-sighted, precious, and honest fraternal relations between the peoples of our two countries. The path to progress of the two countries is still long and difficult and must encounter countless complex problems. However, our only goal is solidarity and mutual assistance.

At present, after all the Vietnamese volunteer troops returned home, the Cambodian people have been able to establish full mastery over their own destinies, and the State of Cambodia has independently assumed all tasks for the defense and construction of the Cambodian motherland. This is the ironclad reality which our friends are very proud of and has been recognized by the international public opinion as well as the unfriendly countries. This reality is an invaluable award to the Vietnamese volunteer troops and experts who fought shoulder-to-shoulder with the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces, toppled the genocidal Pol Pot regime, and joined with the Cambodian people in building their country from scratch in the past 10 years.

This reality is also the achievement and symbol of the clear-sighted internationalism, solidarity, close cooperation, and mutual assistance for the single common goal, that is the progress of the revolution in the two countries blazed by President Ho Chi Minh and our forefathers—the revolutionary combatants. [applause]

Leaders Comment on Outcome of Jakarta Talks

BK1109085790 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] At a news conference held following the peace talks in Jakarta, the representatives of the four Cambodian parties said they were satisfied and considered the joint statement issued at the conclusion of the meeting a valuable document for the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and prime minister of the National Government of Cambodia, said he had been waiting for this kind of document since the first Jakarta meeting in Bogor.

Prince Ranariddh, secretary general of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia, and supreme commander of the National Army of Independent Cambodia, said the statement was a historical document for the Cambodian people and a result of efforts displayed by all the parties to help settle the Cambodian problem.

Hun Sen of the Phnom Penh regime said the joint statement was the best document toward settlement achieved by all the Cambodian parties representing the Cambodian people.

Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge leader, said the agreement reached in Jakarta yesterday represented headway toward the restoration of peace and independence to Cambodia and that it would pave the way for the United Nations to come to Cambodia as soon as possible. He also stressed that the whole peace process requires the presence of the United Nations in Cambodia and urged that the Paris conference be reconvened soon to work out details.

Son Sann on SRV Stance, U.S. Role, UN Seat

BK0609111590 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 5 Sep 90

["Station correspondent's interview with Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] and prime minister of the Cambodian national government, prior to his departure from Bangkok for France on Tuesday 23 August—recorded]

[Summary] [Unidentified correspondent] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach recently said there are still differences on solving the Cambodian problem. What do you think?

[Son Sann] This is natural. Nguyen Co Thach has his stance; he is defending Vietnam's policies. "And what does Vietnam want? It wants to annex Cambodia as its satellite and let Vietnamese people settle in the country. There are almost two million of them and at least 60,000 Vietnamese combatants throughout Cambodia. The Vietnamese have also annexed three of our provinces: Stung Treng, Mondolkiri, and Ratanakiri. Therefore, Vietnam does not want to solve the Cambodian problem."

For Nguyen Co Thach, it is natural that he wants Cambodians to fight and kill their fellow Cambodians so that Cambodia is weak, and later on, once Vietnam has solved economic and other problems at home, the Vietnamese will comfortably return to Cambodia. They have not come yet but have already left two million of their nationals in Cambodia.

"In my view, Nguyen Co Thach will one day agree. Why? Because of the United States. The United States has asked Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia, leave the country in peace, and restore Cambodia's territorial integrity as conditions for resuming relations. Otherwise, there would be nothing for Vietnam; no economic and financial aid and no political relations. I am optimistic on this point." Nguyen Co Thach loves his nation. Vietnam wants to have relations with the United States; otherwise there would be no aid. And without aid, he will not be able to solve Vietnam's economic problems.

[Correspondent] To my knowledge, there is a difference on the establishment of a Cambodian supreme national council [SNC] to administer the country temporarily. Can you elaborate on this?

[Son Sann] In my view, Vietnam and Phnom Penh hold the same view. Vietnam says the solution worked out in Tokyo should be implemented. I would like to specify that in Tokyo Samdech Norodom Sihanouk signed the joint statement with Hun Sen in his own name. The international community says the Tokyo agreement was between only two parties; it is not right.

The United States says the SNC is the symbol of Cambodia's national reconciliation, unity, and independence. How can the SNC represent Cambodia if there are only two parties in it. "The samdech signed the statement in his own name, not in the name of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], and not in the name of his army. He had made this clear."

Furthermore, the SNC was supposed to be set up before 31 July. What is the point of talking about outdated things. Talking about this is raising obstacles to solving the Cambodian problem.

[Correspondent] Do you think the Cambodian national government will lose its seat in the United Nations if the SNC cannot be set up?

[Son Sann] Unseating us at the United Nations is not easy. There should be at least 100 countries in favor of this. "In my view, even the United States or Europe cannot achieve this. That is why people have turned to this SNC." I also want the SNC set up to show that Cambodians can agree with one another and can be united. Compatriots, please judge who is at fault if we cannot achieve this. Even if this does not materialize, we will still sit in the United Nations this year. "According to the latest reports, the United States has said even there is no solution yet, the status quo will be maintained. We cannot be chased out."

Indonesia

Suharto Calls for Stabilized World Oil Price

BK0209052390 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0438 GMT 2 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 2 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto Saturday called on industrialized countries to help stabilize the price of crude oil amid uncertainty in the world oil market due to the Gulf crisis and as prices at present remain high. The head of state made the appeal to industrialized countries after Minister of Mines and Energy Ginanjar Kartasasmita reported results of an OPEC meeting in Vienna on August 26-29 and developments of oil prices in the world market.

Following a meeting with the president here, Minister Ginanjar told reporters that oil price was still high due to uncertain situation in the Middle East and the refusal of industrialised countries to release their stock has also retained oil prices above the level of 25 US dollars per barrel. Despite prices still above 25 US dollars, the minister affirmed that OPEC decision to increase production has begun to press oil prices down in the international market.

Following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2, the United Nations imposed an embargo against Iraqi exports including its crude export. Consequently, oil from Iraq and Kuwait with the total exports of four million barrels per day could not be sold and oil supplies to the international market have dropped.

Ginanjar said that oil prices increased drastically right after Iraq's invasion on Agust 2. The minister cited the price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI), which on August 1 was still 20 US dollars, in the third week of last month jumped to 32 US dollars per barrel. On OPEC decision to increase production, Minister Ginanjar pointed out that the production increase is necessary, particularly with the aim to help developing countries which have no oil reserve, "the drop in oil supply will cause problems to these countries," the minister asserted.

The production increase decided by OPEC in its meeting in Vienna was also aimed at lowering oil prices since too high oil prices will adversely affect the world's economy.

Responding to questions raised by reporters on the most favourable oil price for Indonesia, Ginanjar believed that the international oil market could still favour a price range of 21-25 US dollars per barrel, without causing recession, while OPEC reference price is now still fixed at 18 US dollars per barrel.

Concerning Indonesia's production, the minister elaborated that in August, Indonesia produced 1.29 million barrels per day (bpd), which will be increased to 1.35 million barrels this month. The level of production in September, according to the minister, will be increased in October to 1.35 million bpd, which will be brought up to 1.37 bpd in November. The production will be again increased to 1.4 million bpd in December and the level of production in 1991 is expected to reach 1.45 million bpd, said the minister.

Suharto Meets New British Envoy, Hails Ties

BK0409100590 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0847 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sep 4 (OANA/ANTARA)—Indonesia was hoping that West Europe and other advanced countries would keep up their attention to the fate of developing countries and not concentrate only on the rapid and basic changes taking place in the European Continent, President Suharto said Tuesday.

West Europe is moving toward the creation of a single economy and this development will of course influence the world greatly, the president said when he received the credentials of the new British ambassador to Indonesia, Roger Carrick. Great Britain, he said, as a member of the European Community, will be able to play a great role in the effort of coping with the development problems of the Third World.

The Indonesian president expressed appreciation for Great Britain's readiness to continue development cooperation with Indonesia, such as in the field of forestry and environment conservation.

Taking up another topic, President Suharto said Indonesia and other ASEAN countries are engaged in efforts to find a comprehensive and political solution to the Cambodian problem. He said Indonesia truly appreciates the position and support which has been demonstrated by Great Britain, both in the Cambodian case and in the case of the Vietnamese boat people.

Ambassador Carrick in his speech noted the excellent bilateral relations between Great Britain and Indonesia, as witnessed by the visit of Prince Charles and Princess Diana in November 1989 and the recent holding of an Indonesian cultural festival and seminar in London. He said he looked forward to further cooperation in various fields, such as in coping with the Cambodian and Indochinese boat people problems, in the GATT Uruguay round of multinational trade negotiations.

Laos

Phoun Sipaseut Leaves for Paris, New York 1 Sep

BK0309102590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 1 September, a Lao government delegation led by Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, left for Paris, capital of France, to attend a UN conference on problems of underdeveloped, backward countries to be held from 3 to 14 September. Later, on 18 September, Phoun Sipaseut will proceed to New York to attend the 45th UN General Assembly session. He will also attend the summit meeting on the problems of children in the world to be held in Paris on 29-30 September.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of economy, planning, and finance, along with a number of high-ranking cadres concerned. (Milas), representative of the UN Development Program, and Daniel Dupont, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of France to Laos, were also on hand to see the Lao government delegation off at the airport.

Cambodian Control Group Meets Phoumi Vongvichit

BK0509065490 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau and acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, received, at the Presidential Office in Vientiane, a delegation of the Control Commission of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee led by Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Control Commission of the KPRP Central Committee. Phoumi Vongvichit and Mat Ly talked with each other in a friendly atmosphere. They discussed the Laos-Cambodia relations and cooperation in the past, present, and future. The guest and host also informed each other of the modification situation and exchanged experiences on the implementation of this work in their respective countries.

On this occasion, Phoumi Vongvichit conveyed best regards to the Cambodian party and state leaders and wished for further strengthening of the special relations and all-around cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Cambodia.

Maichantan Sengmani, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Control Commission of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, also accompanied Phoumi Vongvichit in receiving the Cambodian delegation on this occasion.

Ends Visit 5 Sep

BK0609082190 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] A delegation of the Control Commission of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee led by Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Control Commission of the party Central Committee, left for home on the morning of 5 September after ending an over one-week friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR].

During the visit, the Cambodian delegation held a meeting with a delegation of the Control Commission of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and of the Council of Ministers of Laos. The two sides discussed the comprehensive implementation of the modification work in Laos and Cambodia. They particularly exchanged experiences on the control work of their respective party Central Committees. They also discussed the changing world situation, in particular the situation in relation to Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. In addition, the Cambodian Control Commission delegation also paid a courtesy call on Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and acting president of the LPDR. It also visited a number of production establishments and historic places in Vientiane and Luang Prabang Provinces.

Cambodian Foreign Relations Board Departs 5 Sep

BK0709121590 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 7 (KPL)—Mr. Prach Sun, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Board of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and his party on September 5 returned home, ending their official visit to Laos.

While here, Mr. Prach Sun met with his Lao counter-part Mr. Soulivong Phasithidet to discuss the relations between the two boards of foreign relations.

SRV Ambassador Addresses National Day Rally

BK0309145390 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 31 Aug 90

[Speech by Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, delivered at the rally held on 31 August in Vientiane to mark SRV's 45th National Day—in Vietnamese fading into Lao translation]

[Summary] "First of all, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the National Committee in Charge of Organizing the Celebration of 45th National Day of the SRV for this gracious and wonderful meeting rally and to party and state leaders of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], comrades, and friends for their presence here today." We are very pleased to hear the beautiful speeches about the Communist Party of Vietnam, our country, and people delivered by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit and Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan.

The past 45 years make up a short period of time in the history of Vietnam. However, this short period is the golden era of Vietnam. It is during this period that the country was reunified and extricated itself from feudalism and colonialism before marching forward with firm steps along the path of socialism. As an independent and sovereign state, Vietnam has made an honorable contribution to the common cause of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism. In the sphere of national construction during this period, the Vietnamese people also scored numerous great victories. They laid down the foundation for both small and heavy industries to cope with increasing domestic consumption and for export. Meanwhile, agricultural production gradually increased. In 1989, our country's grain production was recorded at 21 million tons, or a sixfold increase over that in 1939, and it was the first time the country exported grain. There are as many as 130,000 college students in 1990 compared with 600 in 1939. Prior to the revolution, Vietnam had only 14 hospitals; the number of hospitals nationwide in 1989 increased to 1,428. The Vietnamese people both in towns and rural areas are now the true owners of the country and are striving for a better life.

"The Vietnamese people are proud of the victories they have scored, but they admit the task of socialist construction is not an easy one." However, we must acknowledge the mistakes as well as our shortcomings which were pointed out at our latest party congress so we will be able to make corrections; pave the way for comprehensive restructuring; improve economic structure; promote a commodity-oriented economy; broaden economic relations with foreign countries; rectify the management of goods distribution and circulation; adjust national defense strategy; maintain peace and order; practice democracy in the party and society; and modify the form and method of the party leadership.

"Our party attaches great significance to economic restructuring and regards political stability as the most essential factor for the task of restructuring." Our party always holds aloft President Ho Chi Minh's teachings and maintains unity within the party and good relations between the party and people.

The initial achievements of the task of restructuring during the past three years have proved that the line and steps taken by our party are correct. However, we still encounter many difficulties. Our country is not finished with its socioeconomic crisis. Our immediate duty is to exert more efforts to carry out the task of restructuring and strive to correct all our shortcomings to improve the socioeconomic conditions in the country. We must resolutely oppose every form of extravagant way of life and illegal trade practice, heighten self-vigilance, and attach more significance to national defense and maintenance of public security.

"On this auspicious occasion, we wish to express our heartfelt gratitude to the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], Lao Government, and multiethnic people for the valuable support sincerely rendered to the Vietnamese people for the causes of national liberation, defense, and construction. We wholeheartedly praise the great victories in all areas scored by the Lao multiethnic people during the past 15 years and wish the fraternal Lao people, under the correct and clever leadership of the LPRP headed by beloved Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan greater victories."

We wholeheartedly acclaim the great successes registered by the Cambodian people in the reconstruction and development of their country during the past 11 years and wish the fraternal Cambodian people greater victories.

"We, the Vietnamese people of all generations, have pledged to make efforts to further strengthen and immortalize special relations, solidarity, great friendship, and all-around cooperation between Vietnam and Laos."

Students Send Letter to UN Secretary General

BK0509101190 (Clandestine) Radio Station of the Government for Liberation of the Lao Nation in Lao 0100 GMT 2 Sep 90

["Contents of letter" from Lao students at demonstration in front of Lao embassy in Warsaw to UN secretary general; date not given]

[Text] Highly respected UN Secretary General: Following the recent great changes in Europe, many countries in East Europe have overthrown the communist system—a system which has been proved worthless and impractical. At present, those countries are striving to build and develop a democratic political system. Their goal is to achieve democracy in the true sense of the word. It is your cooperation and assistance that have made changes in those countries possible.

As youths of the new era who desire to live in a genuinely democratic country, we, with earnest aspirations, would like to request that you kindly pave the way for us to achieve genuine democracy. We pledge that we will never forget the kindness that you should do for us as well as for fellow creatures throughout the world.

In Asia, the communist Stalinist system has continued to exist to rule the people. Under this system of control, the people cannot do whatever they want. This unjust system has obstructed economic, political, educational, and cultural developments. The communist Stalinist system has also remained in our Lao homeland. It has thus prevented us from doing what we want in order to achieve the aspirations of the entire Lao nation. We—Lao students who have been studying in Poland—feel that our country should also effect the same changes. We are well aware that what we want is impossible so long as the communist Stalinist system remains in Laos.

We have been obstructed not only by those persons in the ranks of the Lao Government, but also by the Vietnamese and their associates who have sabotaged our country and who have plundered everything from our homeland. They have also completely destroyed our freedom, independence, and democracy. The Vietnamese have shifted our Lao boundary to serve their desires. In 1990, they used aircraft from Hanoi to drop chemical bombs and spray yellow rain on our Lao villages. As a result, as many as 15,000 Lao people have been displaced, 3,000 wounded, and 2,000 missing. Laos is a small country with a population of only 3.8 million. More serious still, the Vietnamese have continued to drop bombs and spray toxic yellow rain on our Lao villages. All this is in line with the ambition of the Hanoi government to remove Laos from the map of the world and to annex Laos. At present, there are still 70,000 Vietnamese soldiers in Laos serving this dark policy. But, since these Vietnamese soldiers do not wear military uniforms, nobody can tell who are and who are not soldiers. Disguised as civilians, they intend to deceive the world public. Only our Lao people are well aware of the fact that Laos is now full of Vietnamese and that these Vietnamese have sabotaged the Lao country.

In view of this, we—all Lao students—would like to make the following demands:

1. We demand that the Vietnamese and their associates be promptly and unconditionally withdrawn from Laos under the control and assistance of the United Nations;
2. We demand genuine democracy; and
3. We demand a multiparty political system in Laos.

We, therefore, have the great honor of requesting you to give us cooperation and assistance in order that we may realize our ideals.

With respects, from the Organization of Lao Students Struggling for Independence and Democracy in Laos. Thank you.

Student Appeal Notes 'Wasted' Capabilities

BK0409125790 (Clandestine) Radio Station of the Government for Liberation of the Lao Nation in Lao 0700 GMT 1 Sep 90

["Appeal" to Lao compatriots by the Federation of Lao Students for Independence and Democracy; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] We, the Lao students studying in Poland and other foreign countries, are very concerned about the livelihood of the Lao people and workers and the future of our Lao nation. Although we have been longing to see our country as a progressive and developed nation, our country's economy is going downhill with every passing day while the Lao people live in impoverished conditions. In view of the said circumstances, the economic, political, cultural, social, and religious conditions remain most restricted. What are the causes of such unwanted backwardness?

First of all, there is a lack of democratic rights for the Lao people who have no right to put their abilities into practice in such different fields as politics, economy, and culture. Democracy remains restricted and is esoteric. It is made available only to party members or communists or their kin and colleagues, or for those who pay bribes. These phenomena generate the most serious implications that hamper national progress. For example, educated people, scholars, students, and intellectuals are not put to proper use in the right places of work. Their knowledge and capabilities are being wasted or not fully exploited. We believe that only a handful of individuals in the Lao Government are obstructing the advancement of our country. But even more dangerous is that the Vietnamese Government, the aggressor, has been manipulating and interfering in Laos' internal affairs. It has destroyed our country's independence and democracy.

In February 1990 more than 2,000 people were killed and missing after Vietnamese aircraft bombarded innocent Lao people. The attack left more than 6,000 people wounded and 15,000 others homeless. At present, the Vietnamese Government is unscrupulously continuing its destructive maneuvers against our country. At present, over 70,000 Vietnamese troops are stationed on our soil. These people, who do not wear uniforms, disguise themselves and live in villages throughout the country. The reason is that they want to avoid criticism by world opinion and to conceal the Vietnamese aggression against Laos.

Dear Lao compatriots inside and outside the country, whoever you are, farmers, workers, intellectuals, students, or youths: Vietnam, the aggressor, aims to swallow Laos [words indistinct]. They have destroyed [words indistinct] plundered much of our valuable natural resources.

We, the students in East Europe, will not tolerate the Vietnamese violation of the Lao nation and their plan to swallow up Laos. We call on every Lao compatriot to make every sacrifice, enhance the sense of patriotism, and join in and contribute to the defense of our nation, justice, and the well-being of the Lao people in the country.

Here are our demands:

1. We want democracy and call for a multiparty political system, legal rights of free movement, and democratic elections;
2. We demand national independence for Laos;
3. We demand that the government [words indistinct] talks with Lao students in Poland regarding the new concepts in Laos; and
4. We call for the urgent repatriation of Vietnamese troops.

Signed: The Federation of Lao Students for Independence and Democracy.

'Appeal' for Mass Rally in Paris Reported

BK0509141090 (Clandestine) Radio Station of the Government for Liberation of the Lao Nation in Lao 0700 GMT 1 Sep 90

["Appeal" to Lao nationals in France; date not given]

[Text] All Lao nationals are invited to attend a mass rally for independence and democracy, scheduled to be held at (Skabiro) in Paris, France, [words indistinct] at 1500 on 5 August 1990. The aim of the meeting is to render support to the Lao students who are studying in the socialist countries and are now holding a protest in Poland to demand: 1) democracy, 2) freedom, 3) a multiparty system, 4) the unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Laos, and 5) the appointment of a representative by the Kaysone government to be sent to Warsaw, Poland to negotiate with the protesting students.

Philippines

Bases Council Outlines 'Conversion Program'

HK0809073390 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 8 Sep 90 pp 1, 14

[Text] The Legislative-Executive Bases Council (LEBC) presented yesterday to President Aquino its conversion program for the U.S. military bases in the country. The comprehensive plan for the conversion of Clark Air Base into a military camp and an air cargo terminal and Subic Naval Base into a commercial shipping port facility will be submitted soon to Congress.

The conversion plan was presented by University of the Philippines President Jose Abueva, council chairman, during a two-hour meeting at Malacanang with Mrs. Aquino and the Presidential Committee on the Bases. Abueva said the plan will make the country fully prepared in case of the U.S. pullout of the bases. He also quoted Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus as saying that with the program in place," we are ready to start the negotiations (on the U.S. bases)."

Public Works Secretary Fiorello Estuar added that the initial phase of the conversion plan will focus on the use of baselands reverted earlier to the Philippine government.

Abueva issued the following statement entitled "Alternatives for the Military Baselands:"

"In the midst of crisis, we face a historic moment of truth. In redefining our relationship with the United States through the conversion of the military baselands for the greater benefit of our people, let us be guided by our vision in the 1987 Constitution: Peace, national sovereignty, the national interest, an independent foreign policy, a self-reliant economy, social justice, sustainable development, the empowerment of our people. Unless we faithfully apply these principles, they will be little more than empty rhetoric.

"The withdrawal of the U.S. military forces and facilities and the conversion of the baselands will give us a singular oportunity for the partial realization of our vision for society and the future. Moreover, the transformation of the baselands largely for productive civilian uses further the cause of domestic and world peace.

"For the wellbeing and welfare of all, the comprehensive conversion program aims: (1) to reduce the dislocation following the U.S. withdrawal; (2) to maximize the development of the reverted baselands; (3) to realize the best alternative social, economic, political, and security uses for the baselands; and (4) to achieve the alternative uses for the military camps in Metro Manila and the relocation of elements of the Armed Forces.

"Economic self-reliance will be the result of the challenging application of the sound and viable alternative uses of the U.S. facilities. The communities around Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base will reap economic and social benefits far greater than they are getting now. In turn, the economic gains will contribute to our national security; we shall make our Armed Forces stronger and more self-reliant. We shall protect and enhance our cultural heritage and our natural resources.

"Equally important, the comprehensive conversion program will involve the people in the exercise of their powers. Consultations with them on the conversion have began the process of their empowerment; their sustained participation is built into the program itself.

"Consistent with the regional and national development plans, the program will stimulate local economies and link them together. Clark and Subic and their allotted installations will not be developed into enclave economies; neither will the nation suffer a Luzon-centered development. The developed baselands will benefit not only all of Luzon but also the Visayas and Mindanao. The coversion experience itself should offer some models to guide development elsewhere in the country.

"Although we had common assumptions in planning the conversion, the Bases Council has considered the significant differences in opportunities and return on investment between Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base. While Clark offers the prospect of immediate returns, Subic may not be as immediately profitable although it will be equally so in the long run.

"Funds from the sale of some military camps in Metro Manila will finance the comprehensive conversion program. However, the conversion projects will not be funded by the government alone. Active participation of the private sectors and the local communities and foreign investors is deemed vital to the successful conversion of Clark, Subic, and the military camps.

"In sum, the comprehensive conversion program presents a workable plan for the best alternative economic, social, political, and security uses of the U.S. military facilities and the baselands. We know it will not be easy. There will be some dislocation and we shall try our best to reduce it. But we also know the Program as it stands is viable by any economic standard. Present exigencies may tempt us to take the easier way out—which is to leave the bases exactly as they are. But then we are deciding not just for ourselves, but for generations of Filipinos to come; not just for now, but for the future. The longer we wait, the more difficult it will be to reduce dependence on the bases. We must be willing to pay the price, as with all historic decisions, the price is not cheap.

"Through the program, we shall seize the opportunity afforded by the Asia-Pacific region as the fastest area of growth in the coming Pacific century. We shall be true to ourselves and we shall take hold of our destiny as a people."

U.S. Bases Negotiations Set for 17-21 Sep

HK0709095090 Quezon City MALAYA in English 7 Sep 90 pp 1, 8

[By Ellen Tordesillas, Noel Bartolome, and Jimmy Perez]

[Text] Negotiations on the fate of U.S. military installations in the country after 1991 will be held from Sept. 17 to 21. Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, chairman of the Philippine panel in the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. talks, proposed Wednesday the new schedule. U.S. Embassy spokesman Stanley Schrager said "that's presumably okay" with the U.S. panel headed by Richard Amitage who is expected to arrive next weekend.

In the wake of increased threats from rebels opposing the continued stay of the U.S. bases, security for U.S. diplomats has been tightened and off-post liberty for troops at the six U.S. bases in the country has been cancelled.

Other developments:

—Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos has requested the U.S. for more heavy equipment which will form part of the shortfall in U.S. military aid. The equipment will be used for the rehabilitation of quake-damaged areas.

—Four students were arrested after a lightning rally held by about 150 members of the League of Filipino students in front of the U.S. Embassy to protest against the U.S. bases.

The RP-U.S. bases talks will be held at the Central Bank building. But Manglapus said there is a possibility that part of the talks will be held in Washington. He did not say if it will be in October after his planned visit to New York.

Manglapus is tentatively scheduled to leave for New York on Sept. 24 where he will hold bilateral talks with Brazil and speak before the Asia Society on Sept. 26. On Oct. 2, Manglapus will speak before the United Nations. He will proceed to Jasper, Canada for the ASEAN-Canada Special Ministerial Meeting on Oct. 5 and 7. He is expected to be back in Manila by Oct. 10.

The negotiations, as agreed during the recent exploratory talks, could lead to a Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Security that will govern the continued stay of Clark Air Base, Subic Naval Base, and four other military installations after the expiration of the current RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement on Sept. 16, 1991.

U.S. military spokesman Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] Ron Rand said the cancellation of off-post liberty was made Wednesday because of "several indications" of an increased threat against the 40,000 troops, Defense Department civilians, and dependents. He did not elaborate on the "indications."

Security for U.S. diplomats was also tightened because of fears of attacks from the communist movement which has killed 10 Americans since 1987 in a campaign to drive the U.S. bases out of the country. Manglapus said Philippine officials are coordinating with the U.S. Embassy on increasing security. "The Department of Defense has already been undertaking this (increased security)," Manglapus told a news conference.

Outside Clark Air Base, police increased patrols in slum areas used as hideouts by suspected communist guerillas. Last May, communist rebels killed two American airmen at Clark Air Base on the eve of the first round of talks on the future of the facilities.

Ramos told a news conference he has written to U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney reiterating his earlier request for more engineering heavy equipment. "The U.S. Embassy has announced that the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] was offered military equipment but the list does not include surplus engineering equipment," included only jeeps, rifles, bazookas, light trucks, and other usual military hardware, Ramos said.

Ramos said he requested for surplus materials after the U.S. closed down many military bases in the U.S. mainland and after a reduction of forces in Europe. "I am taking advantage of the opportunity since round two of the bases exploratory talks will again take place and I will again be presenting these very urgent needs on the part of the defense department and the AFP," Ramos said. Military engineers badly need the heavy equipment since they work in isolated, quake-ravaged areas "where civilian contractors do not care to work," Ramos added.

The Manila police is preparing charges of illegal assembly against the four students who were arrested during a five-minute dispersal of protesters. No one was hurt in the dispersal operations. Arrested were Enrique Cabardo, 20; Sheila Percaso, 18; Maria May Cilla, 18; and Alfredo Valencia, 22.

Senators Seek Participation in Bases Talks

HK1109034590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 11 Sep 90 p 6

[By staff members Johanna Son and Redempto Anda]

[Text] Senators Rene Saguisag and Aquilino Pimentel Jr. yesterday proposed that government send senators as observers in next week's negotiations on the fate of the U.S. bases. Saguisag said he got the idea from the offer of President Aquino to include Senator Vicente Paterno and Rep. Margarito Teves as observers in future debt negotiations.

"It may be useful for us to have as members of the panel persons who will not be acting as attorney or counsel for the other side," said Saguisag, a proponent of the removal of the bases by next year. Saguisag said having senators in the panel would facilitate negotiations because the Senate would have to ratify any new bases treaty reached by Manila and Washington.

Saguisag's suggestion surfaced as he interpellated a speech by Pimentel who scored the increasing pressure to move the talks to Washington because of government's inability to insure the security for the panel members.

Saguisag cited precedents where legislators sat not just as observers but actual negotiators in the bases talks. These include the 1947 RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement, which was negotiated with the help of at least four senators.

Saguisag said that in 1954, President Ramon Magsaysay enlisted the services of at least six legislators, including Senate President Gil Puyat and Senators Diosdado Macapagal and Lorenzo Tanada, in the Laurel-Langley Agreement.

Although he agreed that there was merit to Saguisag's proposal, Pimentel said there was a need to study whether the Constitution bans congressmen from international negotiations, which many say fall within the powers of the Executive.

Saguisag's proposal was referred to the Senate committee on foreign relations.

In the House, members of the Progressive bloc yesterday filed a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of the United States military bases and the adoption of a new defense strategy based on a nonaligned foreign policy. The same views were expressed by former minority Floor Leader Rodolfo Albano (KBL [New Society Movement], Isabela), who accused the government of attempting to "surreptitiously" enter into a new bases agreement with the United States.

The Progressive bloc resolution, filed by Representatives Bonifacio Gillego (Sorsogon), Oscar Rodriguez (Pampanga), Jose Zubiri Jr. (Bukidnon) and Anna Dominique Coseteng (Quezon City), urged the withdrawal of all U.S. military facilities, installations and troops by Sept. 16, 1991 as provided by the Constitution.

The document proposed the creation of an international team, with the participation of Philippine non-government groups, to monitor the pullout.

Iraqi Embassy Seeks Lifting of Fund Embargo

HK1109052190 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] The Iraqi Embassy announced that it has formally asked the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] to order a U.S. bank in Makati to release the funds needed by the embassy for its daily operations. According to Consul

General (Al-Ani Muwaraq), the embassy has asked the DFA to lift a fund embargo against his country. However, (Muwaraz) declined to reveal the embassy's deposits with Citibank. He simply said that Iraq's assets were frozen after Iraq invaded Kuwait on 2 August.

Meanwhile, a source confirmed that the Iraqi Embassy has been able to carry on with its daily operations with money borrowed from friendly Third World countries.

Tear Gas Accidentally Released at U.S. Embassy

HK1109093390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Report by field reporter Vic Pambuan of Mobile Unit 13 to radio anchor Joe Paruk—live]

[Text] [Pambuan] Elements of the Western Police District's [WPD] anti-riot force are presently chasing members of the League of Filipino Students. Hang on, Joe, because one of the canisters fell. I am standing beside our mobile patrol. A jeep load of anti-riot police has arrived here.

[Joe] Vic, where is this demonstration?

[Pambuan] Wait a minute, Joe. I'll move over to the other side. This is in front of the U.S. Embassy. The traffic here, at the corner of T.M. Kalaw and Roxas Boulevard opposite and near the U.S. Embassy, is closed. When the students suddenly advanced, the anti-riot police or SWAT [Special Weapons and Tactics] team started jumping out of the jeep, and, accidentally, a canister fell over and exploded inside their jeep, beside our mobile. All of us here have tearful eyes, particularly those in front of the U.S. Embassy. Some are running away, vomiting, eyes flooded with tears, mucus flowing out of their noses as a result of the pain caused by the canister that exploded inside the WPD's SWAT jeep.

[Joe] What is that? Are the police the victims of the tear-gas canister?

[Pambuan] Yes. They are running away, while the uniformed policemen running after the students are the ones giving chase; and the SWAT members, who are supposed to chase the students, are the ones left behind here, their hands on their faces. I, myself, have mucus flowing out of my nose, Joe.

[Joe] Where were the demonstrators, Vic, before this incident happened?

[Pambuan] Well, they just suddenly appeared here in front of Philippine Foreign Service Institute, right in front of U.S. Embassy—in front of the Foreign Service Institute. The students were right in front of this building.

[Joe] What group demonstrated there, Vic?

[Pambuan] The League of Filipino Students, which, like I said earlier, were supposed to hold a demonstration at three o'clock, but it was almost two hours later when they appeared. The policemen who were anticipating their arrival were surprised when they saw the students appear suddenly in front of the Foreign Service Institute. The uniformed policemen tried to chase them away, when this jeep full of the WPD's SWAT team suddenly halted beside us and started jumping out, supposedly to prevent the students from advancing to the embassy. But one of their canisters fell down inside their own jeep and exploded and emitted much smoke, which even affected me, and I had to move away and leave our communication patrol behind. At this very minute, the traffic is slowly moving here at the corner of T.M. Kalaw and Roxas Boulevard because the students continue to stay here. It looks as though they are planning to do something which is not good. What is bothersome here is the smoke emitted by the canister. Like me, I have my eyes closed while walking. That is all for the meantime, Joe. From the U.S. Embassy, this is Vic Pambuan reporting on the spot for DZRH.

Salonga Views Country's Political 'Crisis'

HK1009133590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Sep 90 p 16

["Q and A" column by Rey Arquiza features full-page interview with Senate President Jovito Salonga by Johanna Son on the Country's present crisis—place and date not given]

[Text] [Johanna Son] **There seems to be a feeling of tension and uncertainty in the air, following this string of natural and political disasters. Where are we headed? Is public confidence in government at a critical low?**

[Jovito Salonga] Let me qualify this. Even in Metro Manila, among the youth in the various schools and universities I do not feel this, I do not see this. In fact they exude confidence. They realize that we are confronted by a multiple crisis, but they are confident that we can overcome this crisis. In the provinces, I did not feel this, the kind of tension you immediately feel when you are in a coffee shop, or a meeting place or in some pulong-pulong [rumor meeting] when you are in Metro Manila.

So I would say that to many people at least while we are headed for very serious times, very trying, very testing times, the apparent thinking of people is that this is not a hopeless situation.

Now, would I say that public confidence is at a critical low? Presumably, (but) whether that is the lowest is another question. I was here during most of the Marcos years and I felt that having been exposed to the worst, that was really at an all-time low.

Now the misfortune of Cory is that she's faced with tremendous and multiple crisis, and they came in piles. Hindi naman yung isa- isa lamang. [not one after the other] After the December coup, you had the drought, then the earthquake, then the brownouts, the rains and the typhoons and the floods and of course the energy crisis, the confrontation in the Middle East and the great probability of an increase which I hope will be bearable in the price of oil and basic commodities. So in a way mabigat ma mabigat itong problema ni Cory. [Cory's problems are too serious]

We will have more difficult times. But I think the Filipino will smile, survive and overcome.

Yes, confidence in government is low. The public impression is that it is weak, vacillating and slow—too weak to deliver basic social services and unable to tackle such problems as garbage collection, the traffic mess and ordinary pollution. Unfortunately the question of presidential leadership is being tied up in the public mind with some of these problems that can and should be handled more efficiently at the local level.

[Son] **You did not mention the coup threat.**

[Salonga] Well, these rumors of coups are just rumors so far, and I do not see that happening in the very foreseeable future.

[Son] **There is talk of a constitutional coup as a most "painless" way out of this crisis.**

[Salonga] Yung sinasabing constitutional coup, yung mapupuwersahang mag-resign si [What is termed as constitutional coup is one that forces Aquino to resign] Cory then Doy will succeed, that's not a constitutional coup. That's a question of succession. A coup is a forcible seizure of power. Mali, mali yung conception ng coup. [Wrong. The conception of a coup is wrong].

A coup can, however, occur let us say, if a faction of the military strikes at the center of power and, in lightning speed, takes over. It wouldn't matter a bit if President Aquino is dislodged or becomes a mere figurehead. The result is the same. I do not see that this scenario will materialize in the foreseeable future. If this happens, nonetheless, this will be against the Constitution and against the Anti-coup Act which we passed in the Senate and which has just been approved by the House. Any kind or form of coup, even one initiated at the Palace as Marcos did in September 1972, is punishable under the act.

[Son] **Can the military be trusted?**

[Salonga] Some sectors of the military, yes, and insofar as they discharge purely military functions. In any case, the thrust of contemporary history is that the military cannot truly and competently administer the affairs of the nation—whether in Burma, Chile, Pakistan or Liberia.

Hindi naman ganun yata eh [I don't think it goes that way] (that Ramos' faction would try a coup). That's generated not so much by the Ramos people but by their enemies. We have to be fair in our judgement dahil maraming intrigas dito eh. [because there are a lot of intrigues here]

[Son] **How did the Senate contribute to this disenchantment with government?**

[Salonga] I am not an unbiased observer since I am in the Senate. Otherwise I may be charged with merely rearranging my prejudices.

[Son] **You and Speaker Mitra say that Congress has performed well. Why is the public still dissatisfied with you?**

[Salonga] In all democratic countries, there is always a perception that the legislature has not performed well. The reason for that is simple: Because it is a forum for debate and dissent, it does not speak with one voice. The impression is that it is a place for endless chatter, not for decisive action. Even the UN General Assembly is widely criticized for being just a debating club. But a legislature exists for lawmaking, not for implementation of the law that is enacted. In that sense, the Executive Department has a built-in advantage. It is where the action is.

There is a second explanation for dissatisfaction with legislators. It is a place where the nation cannot see the best image of itself. A member who is charged with smuggling or graft or venality is viewed in the public mind as a typical politican and—without much mental effort—identified as 'the Congress'. The congressman or senator of integrity, competence and dedication is hardly noticed. Only his family and his few friends take notice of his outstanding merit.

[Son] **You mean it's just something that you have to live with?**

[Salongas] Ang dami niyan eh. [There is plenty of that] Let's say there are more than 200 people in the House, 23 in the Senate, everyone is capable of committing mischief and the nation and the general public leaps to the conclusion that if one member commits mischief, ah that's the entire Congress. Samantalang yung Presidency; sa lang yan eh. [While there is only one to the presidency]

[Son] **What is Congress' role in these trying times?**

[Salonga] The role of Congress at a time like this is to provide some sense of national purpose and direction, fiscalize whenever necessary but always in a helpful spirit and to safeguard the basic human rights and liberties of the weak and the marginalized in our society. We are not assuming that there will be a coup. The people are against it—and that makes a lot of difference...

If martial law for example should be declared, we should review it within 48 hours and if need be, reverse it. But it is a good thing that both the President and Secretary Ramos have assured the nation that there will be no declaration of martial law.

[Son] **And that's welcome.**

[Salonga] Of course, because martial law is really a formula for, as one writer put it, political suicide on the part of the President and on the part of the military. In any event the Presidency has an array of formidable powers without having to resort to martial law.

[Son] **Like what?**

[Salonga] My God, you are the Chief Executive. All the departments of government, all the agencies of government, unless they are with Congress or with the Judiciary, are entirely at your disposal. You look at the budget and the greater part of the budget is for the Executive. You have the Army hopefully behind you, you have the police hopefully behind you. All the instruments of coercion are supposed to be at the beck and call of the Executive, and you still ask me (that)? How formidable can that be?

[Son] **Whatever happened to Tindig (the anti-coup movement led by the Liberal Party)?**

[Salonga] The Tindig is well-organized and, very quietly, it has perfected its plans. It is in a position to cary them out if the unexpected should ever happen.

[Son] **What do you suggest the President do in order to be in control? Would you call for a change in people, as in a Cabinet revamp, or a change in structure, like a shift to a parliamentary system?**

[Salonga] Cabinet revamps and a proposed change in structure do not go to the root of our problems—the grinding poverty of our people, the unjust distribution of income and wealth, the host of injustices that derive from the fact that ours is an elite democracy where 40% of the national income goes to the top 10% of our population and only 10% goes to the bottom 30%, the nagging problem of graft and corruption and our increasing dependence on external forces.

They are temporary palliatives. Eh ilan na ang Cabinet revamp, pinakamarami ng Cabinet revamp eh [How many Cabinet revamps have there been, there's been plenty of Cabinet revamp]. Pero [But] I would be full time in their jobs, instead of taking on so many jobs in government. That will not only devour their time; it can bring about conflicts of interest. And the Constitution is correct on their point.

A shift to the parliamentary system may not be timely and does not take into account two major realities that cannot be ignored: an inefficient, weak bureaucracy and a party system that is characterized by turncoatism and plain opportunism. This is why I filed my bill to strengthen the party system and one of its provisions is to penalize turncoatism.

[Son] **Are conditions ripe for a ceasefire and amnesty for rebels?**

[Salonga] I am in favor of the government reaching out as much as possible to all sectors of society in order to achieve a broader consensus. There are serious challenges to government that must be dealt with decisively—and this cannot be done without the backing of the masses of our people. Conditions call for a nationwide ceasefire, but as I said a lot of spadework has to be undertaken, otherwise it will only raise false expectations and result in failure.

Totohanan naman [It is true] that there are very deep divisions in our society, so I say that there is a need for an agreement that however divided we may be on certain issues, we should be democratic in our approach. In other words, we dislodge the present leadership only through elections and not through guns. Okay, criticize me pero [but] on that matter, there should be agreement on how conflicts in a democratic society should be resolved.

By spadework I mean sounding out those involved. Spagkat kung nagkaroon ng ceasefire tapos putukan ng putukan [If there is a cease-fire yet fighting continues] and they take advantage of the situation, walang kuwenta yung ceasefire. [The cease-fire is useless]

[Son] **Would you look at the 1986 ceasefire as a good example?**

[Salonga] According to the negotiators, that was not a good example, precisely because no sufficient spadework was undertaken.

[Son] **Is it now time to consult the Opposition?**

[Salonga] I spoke of a broader consensus, and that includes the democratic opposition.

[Son] **That's (Vice President Salvador) Laurel?**

[Salonga] Yeah, if you say he is of democratic persuasion, and I think (Senate Minority Leader Juan Ponce) Enrile is also democratic.

[Son] **But the President has brushed off suggestions that she include these people.**

[Salonga] In the case of Enrile she said he can meet with (Cabinet) Cluster E (on security). And I think mechanisms should be open so that he can eventually meet with the President.

You know my model here is Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln was criticized during the Civil War when he met with his critics. Some of the critics were perceived to be on the side of the Confederates and I think it was a great writer who said of Lincoln: 'His heart was big as the world, but there was no room in it for the memory of a wrong.' I think that's a good model.

[Son] **Can you expect that of the President now?**

[Salonga] Alam mo tunay na tunay na Kristiyano yan si Cory eh [You know Cory is a true Christian], so I can expect it. I would like to think that Cory is a real

Christian...The good thing about Cory is that she has poise eh. A lot of people say she feels she is under siege. It may not be.

[Son] **Do you share the perception that the President is unwilling or unable to use all the powers of the Presidency?**

[Salonga] I share the thinking of the 50 groups as published in the Chronicle (Sept. 6)—(the government) is perceived to be weak and indecisive and slow and therefore we challenge it to awaken and to cleanse itself of ineffective or corrupt officials and of inefficient agencies."

In times past, the common perception was that the President was merely a presiding officer of the Cabinet. She allowed these conflicts among her Cabinet members to escalate and probably the criticism is correct in the sense that she is not just an umpire. She is the Chief Executive; she is the President. All right there may be disagreements among the Cabinet members, but there must be a point at which the President can say, 'All right this is my decision and I expect everyone to accept that decision.'

[Son] **And has she become more of the latter?**

[Salonga] Hopefully. I noticed that (the President as presiding officer of the Cabinet) especially during the beginning of the Cory Aquino Administration.

[Son] **So all these problems may make her that kind of a leader?**

[Salonga] Hopefully. Alam mo ayoko maging [You know, I don't like to be] too critical of Cory as you know. Dahil alam ko nabibigatan na siya sa mga problema niya eh [Because I know she is laden with problems] and I should not add on to those problems.

[Son] **How are your relations with Malacanang?**

[Salonga] On my side it is cordial, but you have to interview the other side because (a relationship) is a two-way traffic.

[Son] **Why doesn't the President like you, as talk in the Palace goes?**

[Salonga] She never told me she doesn't like me.

[Son] **Unlike Mitra, who has only lately spoken of his changed ties with the Palace, the Senate has been said to be too independent for comfort because you head the chamber.**

[Salonga] It (the Senate) is supposed to be independent under the Constitution. I follow the Constitution. It is a coordinate branch of government, not a subservient agency of the Executive. I do not mind if some people in the Palace do not look kindly on my adhering to the constitutional concept, at sinabi ko naman, [and also, I said,] in fact, not only for myself for the entire Liberal Party—cooperation but not subservience.

[Son] **What is your position on the log ban bill? Senator Alvarez counts you among his allies in the selective ban.**

[Salonga] (Chuckles.) Wala naman yang [There is no] selective and total log ban. Actually hindi naman total yung total (ban) [It is not a total log ban], but I'm in favor of the strictest possible ban. Mga propaganda ng bawat sidces yan eh. [That's both sides' propaganda]

[Son] **There seem to be more and more investigations by the ethics committee into the behavior of senators. (The latest was Senator Mercado linking of Senator Alvarez to illegal logging.)**

[Salonga] That's okay. What's so wrong with that? That means more people are aware of ethical issues and that should be welcomed. What I do not like is the possibility that no ethical issues are being raised, because so many people are either unaware of them or do not wish to raise them.

[Son] **Congress and the Palace have never been able to agree on some major policy issues, like debt management, or even on the issue of multiple positions. Will this remain as is?**

[Salonga] No, the President has just announced that a member of the Senate and a member of the House will be present during the next round of negotiations. Senator Paterno will be present. Hopefully they can provide some necessary inputs to the debt negotiations.

[Son] **Is the President's initiative satisfactory to you?**

[Salonga] For the moment, yes.

Bombing Suspects Held at Capcom Headquarters

HK0409043590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 4 Sep 90 p 1

[By Joey Caburnida and Mike Baluyot]

[Text] Two men carrying two bags stuffed with more than 113 sticks of dynamite were caught at 3 a.m. yesterday by soldiers at a checkpoint in Rizal. Mario Villegas, 39, and his brother, Aurelio, 29, were in a passenger jeepney bound for Quezon City which was stopped at the corner of Marcos Highway and Imelda Ave. They were found carrying a plastic bag and a buri bag, both full of dynamite as well as 60 meters of detonating cord.

Marie Villegas said he was a supervisor of a mining firm with offices in Antipolo, Rizal. He told investigators he had obtained the explosives from the Cerca Marble Company in Antipolo, and was delivering them to a man who had bought them. He did not identify the man.

Brigadier General Marino Filart, chief of the Capital Regional Command (Capcom) and the Metropolitan Police Force, said the explosives were similar to those used in some of the bombings in Manila, particularly that of the Mantrade office in Makati.

Investigators said they would compare the dynamite with those used in bombs planted in two warehouses—one in Dagupan, Tondo, the other in Binondo, Manila.

According to Sgt. Arnold Briguel of the Philippine Constabulary, the two brothers were acting suspiciously inside the jeep. The brothers were charged with illegal possession of explosives at the Pasig Regional Trial Court and were detained at Capcom headquarters.

Authorities 'Closing In' on Renegade Noble

HK1009151590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 10 Sep 90 pp 1, 8

[By Manny Mogato and Carol Arguillas]

[Text] Soldiers pursuing the renegade band of former Army colonel Alexander Noble are closing in on his mountain lair in Esperanza, Agusan del Sur and were about two kilometers striking distance, Brig Gen [Brigadier General] Miguel Sol, the 4th Infantry Division commander, said yesterday.

Sel said artillery pieces have been positioned towards Noble's hideout while helicopters are trying to pinpoint the location of Noble and his 250 tribal followers. "We are still giving them the last chance to come out or we will flush them out with force," he said.

In Davao City, Speaker Ramon Mitra yesterday suggested the abolition of the entire defense establishment if it failed to capture Noble. Mitra said the military "bombed Agusan del Sur back to the Stone Age only to prove the government is not impotent in enforcing its law."

The military had lost several personnel in its campaign to pressure Noble and his followers to surrender since Operation Highlander was launched last July. Since the fighting began, the military has lost nine men while 25 others have been wounded. Noble has lost eight men and suffered and undetermined number of wounded followers.

"We'll make an assault today to persuade them to peacefully come out," the colonel said. "This is only persuasive action and we would assure the safety of civilians in the area."

The military accused Noble of holding some civilians hostage in Barangay Salug in Esperanza to protect himself from further attacks. The military said they were not using bombs and artillery for fear of inflicting casualties.

At least 10,000 residents have been displaced in Esperanza since the military launched the Oplan Highlander to get Noble, the former chief of staff of the Presidential Security Group who was implicated in the failed December coup.

"I'm against committing the entire resources of the Armed Forces just to prove that nobody can defy this government," Mitra said. "This and the failure to track down Cagayan Gov Rodolfo Aguinaldo in December somehow weakened the government and spawned the thinking that it is impotent," he added.

Mitra's suggestion runs counter to a Senate resolution last week to investigate the operations to get Noble and to try civilian mediation because obviously, a purely military solution is not working."

The speaker suggested that before bombing an area, the military should drop leaflets telling the residents to evacuate and dispatch troops by helicopter to surround the rebels' lair. "The jungle is the easiest place to surround. The cost of maintaining government authority should not be counted."

Agusan del Sur Gov Severino Paredes earlier said the provincial government expects to spend at least P2 million [2 million Philippine Pesos] for the evacuees over a two-month period. At least five children have died in evacuation centers.

"Don't count the costs. It would be costlier when other colonels all over the country think they can defy the country by doing this," Mitra said. "Can you imagine the spectacle of the entire government's not being able to capture a colonel out there in a field that's already surrounded?" he said.

But Army Chief Maj Gen [Major General] Guillermo Torres said government troopers were going through the operations against Noble "very cautiously and very slowly, so that civilians will not be harmed."

Editorial Views 'Mixed Signals' From NDF

HK1109060190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 11 Sep 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Mixed Signals from the Left"]

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] has been sending mixed signals on the ceasefire proposal made by cause-oriented, church and grassroots organizations to the protagonists in the conflicts in our society. Moreover, it has been seen to be obstructionist because it insists that its agenda be accepted by government even before a ceasefire takes place.

While the NDF leadership has accepted in principle the idea of a "temporary and limited" ceasefire, this should be, according to NDF international spokesman Luis Jalandoni, within "the framework of negotiating a comprehensive political settlement which will address the fundamental problems of the Filipino people." Last Saturday, in a statement, the NDF indicated its agenda for a truce, adding that it is "eagerly" awaiting the government's reply.

"Our overriding concern at present is to unite our people and nation towards solving the problems of U.S. domination, agrarian injustice, mass poverty and repression," the NDF said.

However, in the flurry of dispatches from the NDF headquarters in The Netherlands over the weekend, came a report on a paper issued by alleged chairman and founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], Jose Ma. Sison, rejecting the peace initiatives and calling on the Party to instead initiate "powerful mass actions" and other offensives against the government.

One way of explaining this seeming double-talk from the underground Left is that the Left is not serious about pursuing peace talks. On the other hand, such confusing messages could stem from the very nature of negotiations themselves: The parties must concentrate on getting maximum concessions and raise the ante (using threats and intimidation, if necessary). If the NDF appears receptive to the peace initiatives, the CPP, through Sison, keeps the other side guessing with hardline rhetoric.

The common thread, however, is the movement's insistence on a comprehensive political settlement. This, in itself, is not a wrong initial position to take in a negotiation.

Another way of interpreting the confusing signals from the underground is that it is yet another indication of a split in the leadership of the CPP. In the past four years, the Communist Party has been wracked by internal divisions brought about by differences in the interpretation of the socio-politico-economic conditions in the country, and how the revolutionary movement should respond to these. Today's apparent double-speak on the ceasefire can be seen as merely a symptom of the deepening chasm in the party.

Clearly, the CPP has suffered enormous setbacks since 1986—from its non-participation in the February snap elections which in turn isolated it from the Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] event; the arrest of its senior leaders, and the paranoia that this triggered leading to the infamous purge of its ranks from 1988 to 90: to the revelation last May about its alleged trafficking in counterfeit dollars here and abroad. All these have, of course, happened, against the backdrop of the rapid and astonishing changes in the rest of the communist world.

The dogmatists in the CPP, as exemplified by Sison, can be expected to resist the idea of responding to the peace initiatives, even in the face of the great odds that a violent revolution's success faces these days. On the other hand, there are the "moderates" who still make up the majority in the movement, and who realize that in order to be relevant, the Party must be flexible and pragmatic. If the moderate wing of the NDF is seriuos about its pursuit of a peaceful settlement of the conflict, Sison's rigid position will likely push him and others like him into deeper isolation.

Those who have pinned their hopes on the new peace initiative need not lose heart when convicted with the conflicting rhetoric from the Left. Like everything else of value, peace is a process that cannot be hastened. What is important to note at this movement—albeit tentative and a trifle demanding—to the peace initiatve. [sentence as published]

Thailand

Reportage on Jakarta Meeting on Cambodia Issue

Thai Premier on Accord

BK1009152090 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan granted an interview to reporters at Government House this evening. Asked about the meeting of the representatives of the four Cambodian factions in Indonesia and their agreement in accepting the resolution of the UN Security Council, the prime minister said he always believed that success would be possible if only the four factions agreed to meet around a table. It would be difficult to expect any success if not all of them agreed to the meeting.

Asked when an international control mechanism would be sent into Cambodia, the prime minister said he did not know. Anyway, the sending of an international control mechanism must come after the formation of the supreme national council. He reported that the formula agreed upon is the 6+2+2+2+1 formula which makes 13 seats altogether. Asked whether Thailand would send representatives to the combined forces of the international control mechanism, the prime minister said he still did not know because it depends on whether Thailand is invited to participate in it. If invited, he said, Thailand will send its officials to take part.

About the comment by academics that the recent cabinet reshuffle was not successful and that there is a possibility of the dissolution of parliament, the prime minister said he had no comment to make. He added that academics should engage in teaching instead of meddling in politics. Asked about the cancellation of a project proposed by foreign investors to develop Tha Chatchai in Phuket Province, the prime minister said that the area will be turned into a national park.

Thai Foreign Minister on Talks

BK1109021590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Sep 90 p 2

[By Kunlachada Chaiphiphat and Sorayut Suthatsanachinda]

[Text] Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan yesterday predicted that a Cambodian peace pact will be signed by the year's end in Paris following the successful outcome of the Cambodian talks in Jakarta.

Subin expressed this hope after receiving reports from Jakarta that the four rival Cambodian parties had already agreed on the formation of the Supreme

National Council (SNC) on a basis of "six-plus-six" (12 seats) formula, and to adopt the peace blueprint worked out by the five permanent member of the UN Security Council [UNSC].

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, meanwhile, welcomed the positive result of the Jakarta meeting and said Thailand would dispatch troops to join the UN peace keeping forces if invited.

Chatchai, however, said the first priority now was the formation of the SNC before going into other issues.

Subin said he had received reports from Jakarta that the meeting there accepted the UNSC peace framework, and agreed to set up a Supreme National Council, which is to represent Cambodian sovereignty during the transitional period prior to a UN-sponsored general election.

The Council, he said, would then take over the Cambodian seat and represent Cambodia at the UN General Assembly. The seat has been for years assumed by the resistance which is made up of the two non-communist factions of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former premier Son Sann and the Marxist Khmer Rouge.

"I hope the UN will accept the SNC as the representative of Cambodia and allow it to take over the UN Cambodian seat," Subin said.

Son Sann will chair the Council, added Subin. The UNSC had specifically identified Prince Sihanouk as the best possible person to chair the SNC. But reports from Beijing where the monarch is residing, said yesterday that the prince has refused to head the Cambodian's interim authority.

It was not certain at press time if the SNC chairmanship is part of the 12-seat formula or there would be an addition to make it 13.

The prince announced yesterday in Beijing that he would take six to seven months off from political and diplomatic activity because of ill health.

International pressure has been put on the contending Cambodian parties—the resistance known officially as the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and Vietnam-installed government in Phnom Penh—to reach a peace solution to the 11-old Cambodian conflict, at least first to tackle the issue of the SNC, which would rule Cambodia alongside the UN interim administration.

Subin said he believed a whole peace package could be signed within the end of this year when the International Paris Conference on Cambodia meets for the second time.

Thailand, as an immediate neighbour to Cambodia, welcomed the agreement in Jakarta which was in line in the Premier Chatchai's policy of turning the Indochina battlefield into a market place, said Subin.

He expressed hope that Chatchai's policy could been soon implemented now because of all the good omens in Jakarta.

Subin, who took up his new portfolio two weeks ago, said he was "quite optimistic" that the four Cambodian factions would successfully work out the details of the agreement in Jakarta including the UN blueprint, which he added was "just" to all parties.

An informed foreign ministry source yesterday outlined the next step after Jakarta meeting, saying that a "parallel peace effort" would then proceed.

The coordinating committee on Cambodia, which was set up by the Paris meeting, would hold a meeting of senior official to draft a peace agreement to be signed in second Paris conference, with the four Cambodian parties holding their first SNC meeting to discuss details of the UNSC framework, especially on the UN role on five specific areas, said the source. The coordinating committee—at the level of of permanent secretary or deputy foreign minister—was scheduled to meet in mid October, added the source.

The UNSC blueprint stressed and outlined an enhanced role for the UN in political and military arrangements, human rights, general election, and an international guarantee that all the accords are honoured.

Only after that will the two co-chairman of the Paris conference—Indonesia and France—call for the second Paris meeting where a peace framework is expected to be signed then passed on to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who will table it before the UN Security Council for endorsement as a resolution.

The world body would then be assigned to carry out all the tasks in the war-torn country, said the source.

Daily Comments on Talks

BK1109013190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Sep 90 p 4

["Analysis" by Suphaphon Kanwirayothin in Jakarta entitled "A Pleasant Surprise in Jakarta]

[Text] After much ado about appearance, substance emerged from the latest round of negotiations here yesterday when the Cambodians sprang a pleasant surprise which made peace prospects more tangible than ever.

Now that the Cambodian parties have endorsed the peace package designed by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, implementation of a long-overdue settlement process for war-torn Cambodia can now start. To begin with, a Supreme National Council (SNC) will be formed to legitimately represent the country during the transition period while the United Nations will administer Cambodia until democratic elections are held.

With the United States, Soviet Union, China, France and Britain handing out a blueprint for a peace settlement on a silver platter, the four rival Khmer factions decided to bury the hatchets after 11 years of armed struggle. This followed five days of haggles over "face."

The Khmers had managed to distract attention from the nitty-gritty of the event, to the trifling issue of whether resistance leader Prince Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen would come or not.

Observers and diplomats who wrestle with the Cambodian issue had until yesterday morning been cautious not to get overly optimistic about an outcome whereby the Cambodian parties would fully embrace the blueprint for an overall settlement designed after months of negotiations among the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Their optimism, inspired by strong and clear signals that the world powers want the Cambodian conflict settled, had been tailored from past experiences that the Cambodians can always spring a surprise, mostly unpleasant ones in the past, and be unpredictably intransigent.

But the Cambodians, feeling the push from all around, reached an agreement in the last minute.

When the tug-of-war over the participation of Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen brought the meeting to the brink of disaster (even co-host Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas could not confirm whether the talks would start at all), the US, China, Soviet Union and co-chairman France exercised their leverage to bring the Khmers together for talks.

China is the prime mover in lending impetus to the whole process. Upon learning about Hun Sen's condition that he would not participate in the talks unless Prince Sihanouk did the same, Beijing tried to persuade the mercurial prince to come. China's action was spurred by its premonition that the Jakarta meeting this time is a meaningful exercise, following earlier Sino-Vietnamese talks on Cambodia in which Hanoi reportedly accepted the Permanent Five peace plan.

At the same time, Washington and Paris worked on Hun Sen's part. US Secretary of State James Baker at that crucial moment announced that the US was ready to assume direct contacts with Phnom Penh. On Sunday, US Ambassador to Indonesia John Manjo met for over half an hour with Hun Sen at Hotel Indonesia, where the inter-Cambodian meeting took place.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevadnadze earlier announced that he was prepared to meet with Prince Sihanouk—an offer which ASEAN officials said Moscow would definitely honour.

Whatever manoeuvres in his head, Prince Sihanouk apparently lost some points. He defied China's suggestion that he should come here. So the prince, all along portrayed as the father of Cambodia and favoured to be a future leader of the country, missed the opportunity to be part of history. ASEAN officials also expressed uneasiness over the prince's unbecoming conduct.

Defending the prince's decision, Sihanoukist officials repeated the line that the prince's absence is beside the point. The crux of the issue is to have the Khmer Rouge and Phnom Penh committeed to the Permanent Five peace plan. And indeed the two now have, thus making the prince irrelevant to the process of agreement.

On the other hand, Prime Minister Hun Sen deserved credit. Regardless of the tremendous pressures applied on him, including the Permanent Five package which would deprive his regime of the advantage it has enjoyed over the past decade, Hun Sen demonstrated "good will and a spirit of compromise" in accepting the entire UN peace plan.

Hun Sen emerged triumphant for two major concessions that sustained the political momentum created by the Five. First, he agreed to negotiate, dropping his demand for Prince Sihanouk's attendance. Second, he dropped the reservations that he previously held regarding the Permanent Five peace proposal. This is the most important contribution to the success of the talks.

Cynics and veteran Cambodian watchers may cast aside this act of conciliation from Phnom Penh as the work of its master Vietnam. Aruguably, Hun Sen cannot be less Cambodian than his fellow countrymen.

The next step will be the reconvening of the Paris International Conference where the Cambodians, along with ASEAN, Vietnam and other participants, will draw up a plan to implement the Permanent Five's framework for peace.

Editorial on UN Plan

BK0309020090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Sep 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Another Chance for Khmer Peace"]

[Text] Attempts to please all of the people all of the time are usually doomed from the start. But the agreement last week by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council on a possible Cambodian peace settlement goes a long way towards disproving US President Abraham Lincoln's axiom. The plan is no more than an outline, because the warring Cambodian factions have veto power. But the formula put forward by China, the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France is an opportunity that Khmer leaders must not allow lightly to slip away.

First reactions to the plan have brought optimism. Each of the four Cambodian factions welcomed the work by the UN powers on their behalf. The resistance responded most positively. The Khmer Rouge statement embracing the plan was welcome indeed. The Phnom Penh regime was more cautious. It repeated demands made in the past which include neutrality by the United Nations and disarming the Khmer Rouge army. These could be details for bargaining, or reasons for rejecting the plan. Only time will reveal Phnom Penh's thoughts.

The Phnom Penh regime and each of the three resistance factions have been for too long involved in a wrangle over short-term sharing of power after a peace agreement. The UN's "big five" have addressed this tricky question in excruciating detail. There is some surprise Peking and Moscow could agree on a formula at all, since each strongly represents the interests of a specific faction. These great powers have adopted a common blueprint for progress. This is a step forward of great importance.

Clearly, each side must give up or modify some demands, a traditional form of bargaining. The new proposal allows each of the four factions a role in a postwar government whose duty would be to organise voting. The twist is that it also foresees a major role for the United Nations and acceptable outside countries—Indonesia and France, specifically—in helping to ensure free, fair balloting as soon as possible after battlefield hostilities cease.

The initial reaction by the Cambodian leaders is heartening. Now it is up to the patrons of the Cambodian factions and, to a lesser extent all active supporters of the Phnom Penh regime or its opponents. Reasoned arguments from Moscow, Peking and—perhaps most especially—Hanoi must convince their clients in Phnom Penh and the jungle to give the UN Security Council plan a chance. The four Cambodian factions should be strongly advised to accept this plan as a definitive guideline to a comprehensive settlement of a 20-year war.

Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has welcomed the UN plan but failed to promise pressure on Phnom Penh. Mr Thach thus seems a step behind the Heng Samrin authorities. Vietnam was a major cause of today's Cambodian problem, and could only reap prestige from being seen to play a role in its solution. As it has long argued, Vietnam is affected by Cambodian events. It has to play more than a passive role in a settlement. China and Russia of course have influence with their favoured Khmer factions in the form of supplies and arms. A direct, coordinated threat by Moscow and Peking to halt arms supplies to Phnom Penh and the Khmer Rouge is certainly in order. The Cambodian war drags on only by the continued shipment of weapons, and a total munitions cutoff is appropriate at any time.

The UN's big five are to be commended for their hard work at reaching agreement on the outlines of a Cambodian peace. But the toil has barely begun. Both the idealists and the selfish among the Khmer parties will try to pick holes in the agreement. There also remain, incredibly, those who wish a Cambodian settlement to come only after longer, harder, bloodier fighting. All of these must be made aware that most Cambodians and their friends want the war to end, so that disputes may be settled at the ballot box. The new UN plan is an excellent starting point for such a peace.

Further on Results of Persian Gulf Crisis

Dhahran, Riyadh Flights Stopped

BK1109081190 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Naret Howatthanakun, marketing manager of Thai Airways International [THAI] has announced that the airline will temporarily stop its regular flights to Dhahran and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, because the situation in the Middle East is risky for the safety of passengers. Many airlines have already cancelled their flights to that area for the same reason.

Taking into account the safety in aviation operations and the risk to its passengers because the airports in the two cities are located in sensitive areas, and in compliance with the rule of aviation operations, THAI has therefore decided not to take the risk in the current situation.

The announced stoppage of the THAI flights to Dhahran and Riyadh covers the following flights: TG 503 Bangkok-Dhahran, and TG 504 Dhahran-Bangkok, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday; and flights TG 509 Bangkok-Riyadh, and TG 510 Riyadh-Bangkok, on Thursday. The temporary flight stoppage takes effect from now on until the situation in the Persian Gulf returns to normal.

Official Denies Neglecting Workers

BK0809012890 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Sep 90 p 2

[Text] The Government is studying the repatriation of some 2,100 Thais who are working in Iraq, said Mr Kopsak Chutikun ambassador attached to the Foreign Ministry, yesterday. Temporary holding centres for Thai workers in Iraq would be kept open to aid the evacuation if necessary, he said. Mr Kopsak also denied a claim by a US television network that Thailand had refused to evacuate its nationals standed in Jordan.

In a report broadcast here on Thursday, Cable News Network quoted Jordan's Ambassador to Washington as saying that Thailand and the Philippines had refused to evacuate their nationals from Jordan, putting a burden on his government. Mr Kopsak said there are only 141 Thais in Jordan, and they are expected to return to Bangkok today on a chartered Jordanian flight. Yesterday, he asked the Thai honorary consul in Amman to protest to the Jordanian Government about its ambassador's comments.

A total of 5,738 Thais who left Kuwait for Jordan after the August 2 Iraqi invasion have been repatriated, but about 2,100 Thais are still working in Iraq. "However if they want to come home, arrangements can be made immediately," he said. Thai workers were not a problem in Jordan and other countries have tens of thousands of workers there, he said. The Government is continuing to fly food, water and other supplies to Thai workers in Jordan said Mr Kopsak. Flights chartered by the Government had also brought back Burmese and Philippine workers when seats were available, he said.

Government Spokesman Suwit Yotmani said the 95 million baht allocated for the repatriation of Thai workers from Kuwait had been used up and more money would be sought. He said 35 flights had been chartered at five million baht each to repatriate more than 6,000 Thai workers.

Oil Price Hike To Affect Economy

BK0809092590 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] The Thai economy will be affected if the global crude price reaches 30 dollars a barrel, according to Mr Prayun Thaloengsi, administrative director of the Board of Trade of Thailand. Mr. Prayun predicts if crude price climbs up to the level, the country's economic growth will be slowed down by 0.5 percent this year. He says that if this situation drags on, the growth rate is expected to reduce by 2 percent next year while investment will also decrease by 5 to 10 percent. The crisis will also affect the public power purchase for goods like cars, electrical appliances, and condominiums. This year's inflation is estimated to expand with no more than 0.5 percent.

Mr. Prayun also says if the domestic consumption of oil products in the later half of this year stays in the same level as the first half, oil imports are expected to increase by 10,000 to 15,000 million baht worth. This will bring the country's trade deficit this year to 210,000 million baht. The country's revenue from labor export will also drop by at least 2,500 million baht annually.

Outcome of Bush-Gorbachev Summit

BK1109024590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Sep 90 p 10

[Editorial: "New Peaceful World Order"]

[Text] The Helsinki summit may not improve the prospects for a peaceful settlement to the Gulf crisis, but it served notice to Saddam Husayn that his aggression in Kuwait will not pay. Whether a war breaks out or not depends very much on what he does in the next few weeks. By mid-October, the United States and its allies will have enough ground troops in Saudi Arabia to take action against the Iraqi forces occupying Kuwait. At that point, there will be a much greater chance of a shooting war, which would mean the annihilation of the Iraqi military machine.

Presidents Bush and Gorbachev said last Sunday that they didn't discuss specific military options against Iraq, but they "will be united against Iraq's aggression as long as the crisis exists." They emphasized their joint determination to end the crisis peacefully by making the UN's economic sanctions against Iraq work and will consider additional measures if the current steps fail to force Saddam Husayn to withdraw from Kuwait, release all hostages held in Kuwait and Iraq, and let the ruling Imir family of Kuwait return to power.

Saddam Husayn must see that he has absolutely no chance of winning when Washington and Moscow see eye to eye on the need to oppose his annexation of Kuwait. His very own survival will be in serious doubt should a war break out.

Backing down from Kuwait doesn't necessarily mean his failure. He has already managed to end the Iraq-Iran conflict. Normalization of diplomatic ties between the two countries will follow soon.

He has also drawn the attention of the world community to many chronic problems in the Middle East. Though Bush and Gorbachev rejected Saddam Husayn's linkage of the current crisis with problems in Palestine and Lebanon, they agreed on the need for US-Soviet cooperation in actively addressing these chronic regional problems and, more importantly, on cooperating with each other and with countries in the Middle East to develop new "regional security structures and measures to promote peace and stability."

Iraq's security needs, including its desire to have better access to the Persian Gulf, can be accommodated, especially now that Iraq has accepted most of Iran's terms for a peaceful coexistence and normalization of relations. But first Saddam Husayn must withdraw from Kuwait. After that he can expect the world community to listen to his grievances.

The superpower unity in Helsinki will also set the stage for the peaceful settlement of other major regional problems in which the United States and the Soviet Union have a major say. In East Asia, the Korean peninsula and Cambodia are two obvious areas where US-Soviet cooperation can greatly help restore peace and promote regional cooperation for stability and prosperity.

Tensions in the Korean peninsula have decreased as a result of the meeting of the premiers of the two Koreas in Seoul last week. The conflict in Cambodia may also soon come to an end, as leaders of the four warring Cambodian factions have agreed to accept a peace plan drawn up by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. These developments represented golden opportunities for further US-Soviet cooperation in promoting peace in East Asia. Stability in East Asia, where the security interests of the United States, the Soviet Union and China converge, is essential to the construction of a new peaceful international order in the post-Cold War era.

But first China must not do anything that could undermine the effectiveness of the economic sanctions mandated by the UN against Iraq. China is considering sending food and medicine to Iraq on humanitarian grounds. This is understandable. China may want to maintain good ties with Iraq even though it has joined the other 14 members on the UN Security Council in condemning the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and demanding an unconditional Iraqi withdrawal.

China has no direct economic or security stake in the Gulf crisis. But any Chinese action that prolongs the crisis will have direct repercussion on China's relations with the United States and the Soviet Union in the long run and in regional conflicts in East Asia in particular.

It is therefore in China's own long-term interest to cooperate with the United States and the Soviet Union in settling the Gulf crisis peacefully, as it is doing in the Cambodian conflict.

When these three powers work together, a new peaceful world order can become a reality.

Communications Minister on Help Sought by Laos

BK1109104490 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Communications Minister Montri Phongphanit today held a discussion with LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] Ambassador Bunkeut Sangsomsak. The minister reported to newsmen after the meeting that Laos sought cooperation from Thailand in several areas. First they exchanged views on the construction of the Thai-Lao bridges over the Mekong River in Nakhon Phanom and Mukdahan provinces. The designs of the two projects are being worked out at present.

The communications minister and the Lao ambassador also discussed cooperation in communications. The cabinet has approved the sale of a cross-bar telephone system to Laos at a cheap price. The Telephone Organization is now preparing for the supply of equipment and making a price estimate. At the initial stage, Thailand would let Laos borrow the existing equipment we have on a temporary basis.

The communications minister said that Laos complained that the fees charged by Thailand for transit of goods from Laos to third countries are too high. Montri said that this problem will be studied. He has instructed officials to check if the transport fee is really too excessive and, if so, to make it fair for Laos. Thailand will also help Laos in training of Lao officials in air traffic control. He said that, once the bridges linking Thailand and Laos are completed, they will serve as economic bridges and will help the two countries solve the problem of transportation and communications.

Australia Makes Plea on Lao, Cambodian Refugees

BK0109044890 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Sep 90 p 8

[Text] Australia yesterday asked Thailand not to forcibly push back refugees, especially the estimated 13,000 lowland Laotian refugees, an Interior Ministry source said. The proposal was conveyed by Australian Immigration Minister Gerry Hand, who called on the Interior Ministry's permanent secretary, Anan Anantakun. Mr Hand said Australia would provide assistance for the resettlement of the Laotian refugees in third countries, including Australia, or voluntary repatriation.

Mr Anan told Mr Hand that when the Laotian Chief of General Staff, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, last visited Thailand he pledged to receive back all Laotian refugees, as arranged by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). However, Laos does not yet have a centre to take the refugees, he told Mr Hand.

Vietnamese Boat People Volunteer To Return Home

BK0609023790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Sep 90 p A2

[Text] Another 124 Vietnamese boat people will be sent home under a voluntary repatriation programme organized by the Bangkok office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) by the end of this month, an Interior Ministry spokesman said. Spokesman Phathai Wicharnpricha said yesterday the returnees were expected to be flown to Ho Chi Minh City in two chartered flights between Sept 18 and 28.

A total of 176 Vietnamese volunteered to return to their homeland after UNHCR launched a counselling programme earlier this year. The first group, of 52 boat people, were repatriated from Thailand on Aug 28. Most of the boat people arrived in Thailand after the March 14, 1989 deadline for granting of automatic refugees status and the right to resettlement in third countries. Boat people arriving after the deadline will be subject to a stringent screening process to determine whether they are genuine refugees or "economic migrants" seeking a better life in Western countries.

Delegation To Observe PRC Broadcast Activities

BK1009072890 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Minister to the Prime Minister's Office Khunying [honorific title] Suphattra Matsadit is leading a delegation of senior government Public Relations Department officials to observe broadcasting activities and production of motion pictures in the People's Republic of China. Khunying Suphattra said prior to her departure yesterday that the visit which is made at the invitation of the Chinese minister of radio, television, and motion pictures will enable Thai officials to bring what they gain in China for adaptation at the Public Relations Department.

Khuying Suphattra said apart from the broadcasting activities, she would take an opportunity to observe woman affairs because Chinese women are also well known for their united team work. Included in the minister's team are deputy directors general of the Public Relations Department—Arun Ngamdi and Chettana Sirising; Television Channel 11 Director Wichit Wutthi-amphon; and some other Public Relations Department officials. The team will leave China on 16 September.

PRC To Resell Thai Rice Bought at Discount

BK0309022490 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Sep 90 p 17

[Text] Beijing has decided to re-sell 80,000 tons of 25 percent white rice bought from Thailand on a government-to-government basis in a surprise move expected to hurt local rice exports. A Rice Exporters Association source said the sale was concluded last week between the Chinese Government and French rice broker Sucre Denree through Kurry Trading Co of Hong Kong.

The sale price was US$185-190 a ton FOB. The source said Beijing was expected to make up to $10-15 a ton on the deal as the Thai Government had agreed to sell the rice at a friendship price of only $175 a ton FOB. Thai rice exporters and the Commerce Ministry were caught by surprise by the sale, and the source urged the ministry to ask China to cancel the deal. He also said the ministry should delay the rice shipment to China. Rice exports have suffered this year due to a sharp drop in low-grade exports.

The Commerce Ministry last week lost the major part of a 400,000 ton order for 35 percent white rice from the Philippines when Manila decided to slash 300,000 tons from the order after only 100,000 tons had been shipped. Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on said last week he would hold a meeting this week with senior commerce officials to discuss ways to try and boost exports. Foreign Trade Department Director-General Oranut Osathanon said he expected the situation to improve soon if the Government managed to secure orders overseas. Mrs Oranut said the Government was now holding talks with Peru for the sale of about 100,000 tons of 25 percent white rice. Representatives of Mauritania are also due here this month for talks on a possible rice purchase.

Cabinet Approves More Trade Offices in Europe

BK0609141590 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] The cabinet has approved the establishment of more Thai commercial counselor offices in foreign countries as proposed by the Ministry of Commerce. The commercial counselor offices will be set up in Spain, Portugal, Ireland, Greece, and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. Under the proposal, the Thai commercial counselor office in Nigeria will be transferred to Chile. The Ministry of Commerce has been instructed to work out costs for the setting up of these new commercial counselor offices with the Budget Bureau. The cabinet also instructed the ministry to consider remarks on the issue by the Office of the Civil Service Commission. The office said that there is no need for Thailand to set up Thai commercial counselor offices in some countries for the time being, taking into account information on business economics and the present situation.

House Session Passes National Budget Bill

BK0709013690 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Excerpt] The extraordinary session of the House of Representatives to deliberate the bill on national expenditures for fiscal year 1991 in its second and third readings, which has been under way since 5 September, concluded at about 0119 today [1819 GMT on 6 September].

The session approved the draft national budget bill with a total of 218 votes in favor and 93 votes opposed. [passage omitted]

Senate Gives Approval

BK0709070790 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] The Senate held an extraordinary session chaired by its president, Second Lieutenant Wan Chansu, at the National Assembly today from about 0930. The meeting was attended by a total of 185 Senate members. The Senate considered the draft National Budget Bill for the fiscal year 1991 with a total expenditure budget of 387,500 million baht, which had earlier been approved by the House of Representatives.

After an extensive debate by several senators, especially on the budget allocations for public utility works, tourism promotion, and anti-AIDS campaigns, the meeting unanimously approved the draft budget bill at 1115 this morning.

Chatchai Reacts 'With Sarcasm' to Opinion Poll

BK1109025590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Sep 90 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday reacted with sarcasm to an academic poll which indicated the majority of the public has lost faith in the government despite last month's Cabinet reshuffle. The poll by academics of the National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA) in cooperation with MATICHON newspaper showed that Chatchai failed to restore his government's image after it had been tarnished by pre-reshuffle corruption scandals. "Who are the academics? Are they those who know only teaching? This is politics, not teaching," Chatchai told reporters.

The poll results were published yesterday in MATICHON, which said the only option for Chatchai was to dissolve Parliament and call a snap election. The survey covered 2,045 people, more than half between 20 and 25 years old, according to MATICHON. Nearly half of the respondents were university graduates. Only 14 percent of the respondents said the "Chatchai II" Cabinet is more "trustworthy" than the previous government. About half said they are not sure whether the new Cabinet is honest, while 24 percent said the reshuffle "made no difference" on the question of the government's honesty.

The poll showed the prime minister's Chat Thai Party, the biggest coalition partner, received the lowest rating for public trust among the government parties: Only 47 percent of the respondents said they thought the party was reliable. The Social Action Party, the second largest coalition group, was considered trustworthy by 48 percent of the respondents, compared with 53 percent each for the Democrat and Ratsadon parties. The three non-MP ministers brought into the Cabinet in the reshuffle were considered trustworthy by 54 percent of the respondents. "In general, all coalition parties have gained the same level of public faith. Even the highest marks are barely above 50 percent," said MATICHON.

The poll showed that Deputy Prime Minister Sanan Khachonprasat of the Democrat Party is the least trusted Cabinet member with only 43 percent of those surveyed proclaiming support for him. Agriculture Minister Chuan Likphai of the same party was considered the most honest figure in the Cabinet, winning support from 64 percent of the people surveyed. The poll also indicated that three ex-ministers excluded from the Chatchai II Cabinet—former foreign minister Sitthi Sawetsila, former deputy foreign minister Praphat Limpaphan and former deputy prime minister Phong Sarasin—gained more public trust than some new Cabinet members. Forty percent of the respondents said they were "uncertain" about the new Cabinet's administrative capability, while 23 percent said they expected the new Cabinet to fare better.

Armed Forces Chiefs Call on Chawalit

BK0309150190 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] The commanders-in-chief of the three branches of the Armed Forces called on General Chawalit Yongchaiyut this morning, the first visit after Gen. Chawalit announced that he would form a political party.

Army Chief Gen. Suchinda Khraprayun, Air Force Chief Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin, and Navy Chief Admiral Praphat Kritsanachan paid a visit to Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut, former deputy prime minister and defense minister, this morning at Ban Suan Phuttan. The meeting lasted for more than one hour.

After the meeting, Army Chief Gen. Suchinda told newsmen that it was a routine visit because they meet regularly every Monday morning at Ban Suan Phuttan. Asked about Gen. Chawalit's plan to form a political party, Gen. Suchinda said he welcomed the move, and he wished political success for Gen. Chawalit.

Major Political Parties Rank Low in Poll

BK1009104390 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] An opinion poll conducted by MATICHON newspaper's technical team, the Association on Social Development, the National Institute of Development Administration, and the Kroek Educational Institute, showed that the formation of the Chatchai II government failed to improve the general image of the government.

The survey was conducted on 2,045 people of various professions through interviews and questionnaires. Half of those polled are still skeptical about the honesty of the Chatchai II government while 24 percent think that there is no difference between the Chatchai I and Chatchai II governments, and 14 percent gave more credit to the Chatchai II government on the question of honesty.

Under the category of confidence in political parties, the Chat Thai Party got the least votes, with the Social Action Party ranked second lowest with only a few votes. Topping the list, meanwhile, is the group of cabinet ministers who are not members of parliament.

Under the category of most honest cabinet ministers, the highest votes go to Chuan Likphai, followed by Police General Wasit Detkunchon, General Athit Kamlang-ek, Gen. Thianchai Sirisamphan, and Major General Sanan Khachonprasat. Under the category of most popular ministers are: Gen. Athit Kamlang-ek, Chuan Likphai, Maj. Gen. Sanan Khachonprasat, and Pol. Gen. Wasit Detkunchon. Those voted not well-known are several newly appointed cabinet ministers.

Army Radio Commentary Renews Political Criticism

BK0209023790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Sep 90 p 3

[Text] After more than a month of self-censorship, the Army Radio's controversial Sayamanusati programme suddenly renewed political criticism in a commentary aired on Friday. Entitled "Brain and Morals Help Promote Constructive Behaviourism", the commentary did not directly or openly refer to the government or any indivudal member of the Cabinet. Instead, it elaborated on the basic need of human beings in accordance with psychological principles and cited a few old sayings to back up its opinion.

A part of the commentary referred to one area of the needs of human beings—social need. It said basically a human being wants to be recognised and respected by other people. The need, it explained, leads to the forming of good relationship between people. However, bad behaviour can result from the same need if a human being does not have self-confidence and has an attitude of seeing himself superior to others while, in the meantime, heaping accusations against others.

The commentary said people with such an attitude are comparable with a barking dog which fails to intimidate anyone no matter how hard it tries. "Yes, like a dog which is a nuisance if let loose and not worthy to be associated with. It will be even worse to take care of it because it will become a burden which will be difficult to let on," said the commentary. While people in general may not get the message that the Sayamanusati programme tried to convey, political observers who have closely followed the commentaries of this programme would immediately grasp the message disguised in the commentary on Friday.

The word "dog" was once referred to by the same programme a few months ago during the height of a bitter feud between PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Chaloem Yubamrung and the military establishment, a time when a rumour was abound that the military might stage a coup. During the conflict, a truck equipped with sophisticated radio transeiver belonging to the Mass Communications of Thailand under Chaloem's control was seized by the army for allegedly interfering with Army telecommunications.

Heroin Refineries Moving to Malaysian Border

BK0609045290 Hong Kong AFP in English 2231 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 5 (AFP)—Heroin refineries appear to be mushrooming on the Thai-Malaysian border to avoid a crackdown on the illegal narcotics industry in northern Thailand, a senior Thai police official said Wednesday. Border police Colonel Prasoet Chan-in said his forces had discovered the area's first known heroin refinery in a dense rubber plantation five kilometers north of the border on Tuesday and raided it after exchanging fire for about five minutes with several unidentified men. After the gunmen fled, the police seized 400 grammes of refined top-grade heroin, 12 bottles of ether and 14 bottles of chloroform at the refinery in Sadao District of Songkhla Province, some 960 kilometers (570 miles) south of here.

The illegal refining industry appeared to be migrating southward to evade a police crackdown in the notorious Golden Triangle region where Thailand borders on Burma and Laos, and where opium, the raw ingredient of heroin, is grown, Col. Prasoet said. He said he suspected that "many" heroin refineries had mushroomed along the border.

Vietnam

Spokesman Welcomes Cambodian Decision on UN Plan

BK1109062590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 11 Sep 90

["Statement" issued by SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman on 11 September]

[Text] Proceeding from the principle that Vietnam respects the independence, sovereignty, and right to self-determination of the Cambodian people, Vietnam welcomes the 10 September 1990 decision of the various Cambodian sides in Jakarta concerning the agreement of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council on a political solution to the Cambodian issue and the formation of a Cambodian Supreme National Council.

The agreement among the Cambodian sides is a decisive step toward the resumption of the Paris meeting on Cambodia. Nevertheless, the peace process still has to surmount many obstacles and difficulties. Together with the countries participating in the International Paris Conference on Cambodia, Vietnam will do its utmost to contribute to the success of the conference and to reach a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian issue.

Paper Calls for 'Political Solution' in Gulf

BK0709143190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Sep 90

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article; date not given: "The Difficulties That the United States May Encounter In Case a Military Conflict Breaks Out in the Gulf Area"]

[Text] Immediately after Iraq sent its troops to Kuwait on 2 August, the United States dispatched a large number of troops to the Persian Gulf area. This is the largest-ever U.S. troop deployment overseas since the end of the Vietnam war. With the massive military buildup by the United States and its allies in the Gulf area, there has emerged the danger of a military conflict there. If this happens, what difficulties might the United States encounter?

First of all, the United States will encounter serious economic difficulties. The U.S. economy, which has already faced a series of puzzling problems due to a federal budget deficit and inflation, will have to bear the heavy brunt of an inevitable increase in oil prices. Only three weeks after the start of the Gulf crisis, the world oil prices have increased from $20 a barrel to more than $30 a barrel. The volume of oil supplies to the United States has dropped very sharply. These developments are heavy blows to the U.S. economy. According to many economic experts, the U.S. economic growth rate has dropped to nearly zero due to the impact of the Gulf crisis.

In the meantime, according to the U.S. Defense Department, it was estimated that by late September, the cost of maintaining U.S. military forces in the Gulf area would reach $2.5 billion, twice the initial estimated amount. If a military conflict breaks out, the United States will have to spend as much as $1 billion a day. If the conflict drags on, then it could be difficult to predict how high a price the U.S. economy will have to pay.

Militarily, the United States will also face serious challenges. The deployment of a huge military force in Saudi

Arabia's burning desert is encountering very great difficulties. To help transport a large volume of fuel, weapons, water, and various kinds of food supplies, the United States has had to muster almost all large transport airplanes plus a number of other military aircraft and aircraft carriers to bring supplies to the U.S. forces in the Gulf area.

According to many military experts, the Iraqi Armed Forces have been equipped with modern weapons and are capable of inflicting considerable losses on the U.S. forces if the latter move into Kuwait and Iraq. The possibility of U.S. surprise attacks on Iraq has been ruled out because Iraq has deployed its troops to major bases and important military facilities to cope with U.S. attacks. It is probable that Iraq will try to protract the fighting to cause the United States to get bogged down in the Middle East war, which the United States does not want.

The political and diplomatic aspects have also forced the U.S. ruling circles to weigh the pros and cons before deciding to conduct a direct military invasion of Iraq. The UN Security Council has adopted Resolution 665 allowing countries having naval forces in the Gulf area to use minimum force to implement the UN trade embargo against Iraq. Nonetheless, the United States still cannot gain the support of many countries in the world, especially the Arab nations. Except for Great Britain and France, no other allied countries have made a firm commitment to share the burden with the United States in a military conflict with Iraq. In that case, even a military victory can hardly make up for the great losses on the political front. The U.S. allies, which depend largely on fuel imported from the Arab countries, have also shown no interest in the prospect of a military conflict.

U.S. policymakers have to face another issue of utmost importance. If a military conflict breaks out between the United States and Iraq, many U.S. troops will be killed or mutilated and many U.S. families will become the first victims of the war. Because the American people have not yet forgotten the tragic consequences arising from the U.S. war in Vietnam, it will not be easy for them to allow the U.S. ruling circles to engage their sons in a costly war with no prospect for final victory in sight.

It is obvious that if a military conflict breaks out between the United States and Iraq, it will cause serious economic, military, political, and diplomatic consequences for the United States. The way to resolve the current crisis is not by military confrontation but through a political solution based on negotiations. This is the common aspiration of many countries in the world.

Vietnam Backs Plan for Press Corps Memorial

BK1009123090 Hong Kong AFP in English
1216 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 10 (AFP)—Senior Vietnamese officials have backed plans for the construction of a memorial to members of the press who lost their lives during the Indochina war, a veteran British photojournalist said here Monday.

Vietnamese officials, including Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, supported a project to build a stupa in the former demilitarised zone that represented the border between North and South Vietnam from 1954 to reunification in 1975, photographer Tim Page said.

The Indochina Media Memorial Foundation hoped to build the memorial, which would include the names of journalists from all sides, at the southern end of the Ben Hai bridge on the 17th parallel, he said.

Mr. Page said the foundation had a list of 58 foreign press members who had been killed as well as 17 reported missing. Vietnam had 94 media representatives confirmed dead.

Mr. Page said financing would come in part from a documentary on the late U.S. photographer Sean Flynn—son of actor Errol Flynn—and suggested that media organizations who lost staff in Indochina donate funds.

Funds would also be used to sponsor media-oriented studies and exchange visits to the West by journalists from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, he said.

Mr. Page, who was evacuated from Vietnam in 1969 after being seriously wounded, also hoped to build a small memorial at the likely burial spot in Cambodia's Kompong Cham Province of Mr. Flynn and a fellow U.S. photographer, Dana Stone.

The two were captured and believed executed in 1971 by the Khmer Rouge, the largest faction in the three-party resistance coalition opposed to the pro-Hanoi regime in Phnom Pen.

Greetings Sent on 45th National Day Occasion

USSR, Laos, Cambodia Greetings

BK0609162590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] On the occasion of our 45th National Day, the comrade party and state leaders of the Soviet Union, Laos, and Cambodia have sent messages of greetings to our party and state leaders.

The message from Comrade Gorbachev, Ryzhkov, and Lukyanov says:

Over the past decades, Vietnam has gone through a difficult but glorious stage of the struggle for freedom and national unification. The achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in the impementation of their party's renovation line have aroused enthusiasm among the Soviet people. The positive contribution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the settlement of the conflict in Cambodia and to making the political atmosphere in Southeast Asia healthy is of great significance.

The Soviet Union treasures its friendship with Vietnam, which has withstood the test of time. The peoples of our two countries have exerted efforts to revitalize the socialist ideology and fully develop the creative and humanitarian potentials of socialism.

We will continue to strengthen our relations with the SRV and, together with our Vietnamese friends, will make our cooperation more dynamic and more beneficial to the national economies of the two countries.

The joint message from Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR; and Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, president of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly, says:

The success of the August Revolution and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam—the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia—in the past were part of the victory of the fraternal Vietnamese people's difficult, hard, unremitting, and heroic struggle that toppled the colonialist regime, old and new. That victory, which is of extremely great significance to the Vietnamese people as well as to the peoples of Laos and other countries in the world, ushered in a new era—the era of independence and freedom.

The important achievements scored in numerous fields by the fraternal Vietnamese people in the process of comprehensive renovation in compliance with the resolution of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] have contributed not only to gradually improving their material and spiritual life, but also to strengthening the special ties of friendship and solidarity between the three Indochinese countries as well as among the forces that are struggling to safeguard peace and security in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and the world as a whole.

We note with satisfaction the constant development of the great friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam in the interest of the revolutionary cause of the people of each country.

On this occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, also sent a message of greetings to Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs.

The message from Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the State of Cambodia; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly of Cambodia; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Cambodia, says:

In face of the political changes in the world situation at present, the solitarity between Cambodia and Vietnam as well as among the three fraternal Indochinese countries of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos has been consolidated and developed more than ever before in the interest of peace and stability in the region and the world as a whole.

With the support from the fraternal party, government, and people of Vietnam as well as from the peace- and justice-loving world community, the party, government, and people of Cambodia will continue the struggle to defend their sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and legitimate rights in all international forums.

On this occasion, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of ther State of Cambodia, also sent a message of greetings to Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs.

Further Greetings Noted

BK0709092390 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 7—The party and state leaders have received more greetings from their counterparts abroad on the occasion of the 45th National Day of Vietnam (Sept.2).

These messages were from Wojciech Jaruzelski, President of Poland; Francesco Cossiga, President of Italy; Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee and President of the DPRK; Yon Hyong Muk, premier of the administration council of the DPRK; (Hwang Jang Yop) Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee of the DPRK; P. Ochirbat Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia; S. Gungaadorj, Chairman of Mongolia's Council of Ministers; (L. Renchin), chairman of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia; Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Albanian Party of Labour Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of Albania; Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Albania; Suharto, President of Indonesia; Mengistu Haile Mariam, General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and President of Ethiopia.

Cuba, Afghanistan, Other Greetings

BK0809090790 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 8—The Vietnamese party and state leaders have received messages of greetings from Cuba, Afghanistan, Algeria and India on the occasion of the 45th National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, wrote in his message:

"We avail ourselves of this occasion to reiterate our fraternal friendship and solidarity with the Vietnamese Communist Party, government and people, as well as our conviction that the existing close and effective cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop and will become deeper and deeper in all domains, thus contributing to the cause of peace, national liberation and socialism."

Afghan President Najibullah and Prime Minister Fazle Haq Khalik Yar expressed their "complete confidence in the continuous consolidation and development of the close fraternal friendship and cooperation between Afghanistan and Vietnam."

For his part Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid wished the Vietnamese people many achievements in their efforts to build a happy and prosperous society and to accomplish their socio-economic targets, and expressed his belief in the constant consolidation and development of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the two peoples.

Indian President R.Venkataraman and Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh wrote in their message that the Indian people admire the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in national reconstruction, and India and Vietnam are bound by a close friendship and profound mutual understanding. They also expressed their conviction that the friendly and heartfelt ties between the two countries will be developed and diversified in the coming years.

Leaders Send National Day Greetings to DPRK

BK0809090590 Hanoi VNA in English 0656 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 8—General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Nguyen Van Linh and President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong have sent a joint message of greetings to Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) on the DPRK's 42nd National Day (Sept. 9).

The message says:

"Over the past more than 40 years, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by you, the Korean people have with their courage and industrious labour recorded great achievements in national defence and construction, thus constantly developing the DPRK.

"The Vietnamese people rejoice at those achievements. We wish the fraternal Korean people many new and ever greater successes in socialist construction and in the struggle for peace, sovereignty and reunification.

"May the friendship and cooperation between the parties, states and peoples of Vietnam and the DPRK further consolidate and develop."

Also on this occasion, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi and Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao have sent greetings to their DPRK counterparts, Yon Hyong Muk and Yang Hyong Sop respectively.

Reception Marks DPRK National Day

BK0809160190 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 8—Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Vietnam Yi Hong hosted a reception here this evening to mark his country's 42nd National Day (September 9).

His Vietnamese guests included General Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and vice-president of the State Council; Nguyen Di Nien, deputy foreign minister; and Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the External Relations Commission of the CPV Central Committee.

Toasts were proposed to the Korean People's historical anniversary and to the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Athletes Want 'Early' Normal Ties With PRC

BK0609093590 Hanoi VNA in English 0651 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 6—Vietnamese athletes will go in for Asiad-90 in the spirit of solidarity, friendship and social progress and with sincere wish for early normalization of the Sino-Vietnamese relations.

This was stated by Prof. Duong Nghiep Chi, vice president of Vietnam's Olympiad Committee and head of the Vietnamese delegation to Asiad-90, in an article published by NHAN DAN last Sunday.

He expressed his hope that Asiad-90 would further promote the friendship and cooperation between Asian countries.

Vietnam plans to send to Beijing a delegation including 68 athletes who will compete in 11 sports games.

Nguyen Van Linh Receives Soviet Ambassador

BK0309155790 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept.3—General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Nguyen Van Linh received here yesterday Soviet Ambassador D.I. Kachin who paid him a farewell visit before concluding his term of office in Vietnam.

The Vietnamese party leader asked the outgoing Soviet envoy to convey the sincere gratitude of the Communist Party, the State and the people of Vietnam to the Communist Party, the state and the people of the Soviet Union for their great and effective support and assistance to Vietnam's revolution and socialist construction. He affirmed the determination of the entire people to persistently continue their solidarity with the Soviet people, and to step up and to perfect the mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries in the spirit of renovation.

He also informed the Soviet ambassador of the progress of renovation in Vietnam and expressed his wish for the Soviet people's success in surmounting all difficulties and challenges at present to carry on the (?perestroika) in the cause of socialist construction.

Soviet Envoy Leaves for Home

BK1009090790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] On 6 September, Kachin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to our country, left Hanoi for home, concluding his tour of duty in Vietnam.

National Assembly Chairman To Visit Laos

BK1109084790 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 11—Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao, who is also member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, will pay an official visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic soon at the invitation of the People's Supreme Assembly of Laos, says a communique of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council.

Lao Orders Conferred on Vietnamese TV Officials

BK1009154190 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 10—Vietnam Central Television was awarded Laos' Itsala' order, third class, for its help to Lao television.

Hoang Truong Minh, former member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and ex-president of the Vietnam-Lao Friendship Association, was posthumously presented and Le Kim Hai a communications and transport expert, was decorated with the "Friendship" Order by the Lao Government.

The presentation was made here today by Lao Ambassador Bouasi Chaleunsouk.

Speaking at the event, the Lao diplomat highly appreciated the services done by the recipients to the Lao national construction considering them as positive contributions to further strengthening the long-standing friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

On behalf of the recipients, Pham Khac Lam, general director of the central television, thanked the Lao Government and people for their noble awards. He reassured the Vietnamese people's determination to preserve the special relationship and develop the cooperation between Vietnam and Laos.

Lao Economic Delegation Visits Ho Chi Minh City

BK0709153790 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 7—The economic and technical delegation of Khammouan Province of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos led by Inpong, Party Central Committee member, secretary of the province's party committee, [name and title as received] has arrived in Ho Chi Minh City on a visit to survey possibilities for economic cooperation with the city,

The delegation visited building material factories and discussed various contracts on building markets, hotels and offices in Thakhek provincial capital bordering Nakhon Phanom Province of Thailand.

Cambodian Radio, TV Chief on Operations

BK0809070090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Interview with Cambodian Radio and Television Department Chief (Yon Yan) by unidentified station correspondent; (Yon Yan) remarks in Cambodian fading into Vietnamese translation; date, place not given—recorded]

[Summary] During his recent visit to the Voice of Vietnam Radio, Comrade (Yon Yan), chief of the Cambodian Radio and Television Department, granted an interview to our station correspondent. Asked to discuss some recent changes in the Cambodian People's Voice station to the Voice of Vietnam Radio listeners, he said:

"Our Cambodian People's Voice station has been operating for 12 years now. Our station has made encouraging progress during this time. It now holds an important position in propagating the lines and policies of the party as well as the national construction and defense activities of all the Cambodian people and troops." We think that the quality of our broadcasts and propaganda has considerably improved. Our listeners have appreciated this improvement and said that the contents of the broadcasts are profound, timely, and suitable to the real situation of the people's work and production. We have also received many requests for airing contemporary and folk songs in order to enrich broadcast programs. "This is a source of encouragement to us. Particularly so because, together with broadcasts in Khmer, we also broadcast programs in the five foreign languages of French, English, Thai, Lao and Vietnamese; each language twice daily." Foreign listeners have commended our station for reflecting the real situation in Cambodia. This is also a source of pride for us. "The Voice of America also often airs the news that is broadcast by our station." Along with improving broadcasts, we have also installed wired radios in various localities throughout the country to keep the people informed of the latest news.

Asked about the operation of Cambodian television, he said:

"Cambodian television has been operating for 7 years now. We are rebuilding its physical foundation because, during the time of genocide, the Pol Pot clique totally destroyed it. We are now broadcasting three times daily." Even though we have achieved some progress over the recent past, we still have many difficulties in our radio and television broadcasts such as limited time, outdated facilities and techniques, and poor professional knowledge among our personnel.

Dealing with the cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia in the field of radio and television, he said:

"We have cooperated with each other continuously since the signing of agreements between our two stations. We have exchanged with each other timely broadcast materials and data and have made the people in each other's country well aware of their real lives. Particularly, we have realized that through such cooperation, the Vietnamese people understand all the more clearly the practical life of the Cambodian people. At the same time, through the Voice of Vietnam, the world public is also more aware of the situation in Cambodia. Our just struggle is to prevent the Pol Pot regime from returning to Cambodia. Another important issue is that we should accelerate the exchange of information, professional experiences, and correspondents between our two stations on the occasion of anniversaries. We have realized that our Vietnamese friends have helped us a great deal in training specialist cadres and developing our station every day. In the future, such cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam will be strengthened and consolidated. We hope that the Voice of Vietnam will continue to assist us even more so that our Cambodian People's Voice will remain worthy of being the important propaganda agency of our Cambodia."

Cuba Senior Party Official Visits Vietnam

BK1009154590 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 10—Ms. Melba Hernandez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and Director of its Centre for Asia-Oceania Studies, visited Vietnam from August 29 - Sept. 10.

While here, Ms. Melba Hernandez and his party were received by Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and Advisor to the Party Central Committee Pham Van Dong. They also exchanged views with the party Central Committee's external relations commission and offices on the two countries' situation as well as measures to strengthen and develop their bilateral relations.

The Cuba guests paid tributes to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum, visited his native village in the central coastal province of Nghe Tinh and Ho Chi Minh City, and attended celebrations of Vietnam's 45th National Day (Sept.2).

Cuban Ambassador Armando G. Saucedo Yero was present on these occasions.

Joint Venture With Taiwan Firm Commissioned

BK0909114390 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 9—A joint venture specializing in jeans-making between the Binh Tay Union of Export-Import Production and Business (BITEX) and the Sunforth Company of Taiwan with an invested capital of 200,000 U.S. dollars begun operation in Ho Chi Minh City last month.

The Thuan Phuong Tailoring Shop in the city will deliver the first batch of 120,000 jeans under a 5-year contract signed with Sunforth.

This is the first tailoring enterprise in Ho Chi Minh City to make complete denim clothes in stone wash and acid wash. The enterprise employs 600 workers.

Council of State Communique on 6-7 Sep Session

BK0709153890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Sep 90

["Communique of the SRV Council of State"; date not given]

[Text] On 6 and 7 September, the Council of State met under the chairmanship of its Chairman Vo Chi Cong.

1. The Council of State heard the Council of Ministers report on the results of its investigations into and dealing with lawbreaking in the banking sector. The Council of State held discussions and drew the Council of Ministers' attention to the need to satisfactorily accomplish the task of dealing seriously and judiciously with cadres and employees of the banking sector who had violated the financial and monetary management procedures and caused considerable losses of the state's and people's property. The Council of Ministers should make an announcement on this matter at an early date for the information of the entire people. At the same time, it should continue to adopt policies and measures to restore law and order in the field of monetary and credit service, thereby contributing to stabilizing production and the people's living conditions in response to the people's wishes.

2. The Council of State heard the minister of culture, information, sports, and tourism report, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, on the status of publication work in recent times. The Council of State welcomed the national conference on publication held recently by the Council of Ministers to seriously assess the situation and work out measures to improve publication work.

The Council of State noted that many efforts had been made recently to shift publication work to the new management mechanism and that some progress had been recorded, thus contributing to encouraging and motivating the people to implement the policies and positions of the party and state and meeting the spiritual demands of the people of all strata more satisfactorily.

However, there have remained numerous shortcomings in publication work. There has been the phenomenon of slackening management at both the central and local levels. allowing a number of printed products with bad and harmful contents to reach the book market, causing indignation among large sections of the masses. The Council of Ministers, through the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism, should adopt active and effective measures to promptly restore strict order in the management of book and newspaper publishing, printing, and distribution throughout the country. They should perfect the Publication Draft Law at an early date, promptly and seriously deal with all lawbreaking in publication work, and create favorable conditions for publishing houses to operate dynamically and vigorously, thus effectively serving the political, economic, cultural, and social tasks, and satisfying the people's ever growing demand for books and newspapers.

Ho's Chi Minh s Birthday Celebration Evaluated

BK0509050590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] On 2 September, the organizing committee for the commemoration of President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary held a conference to evaluate tasks on the commemoration in localities throughout the country and abroad. Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State presided over the conference.

Attending the conference were members of the organizing committee's standing body including Dao Duy Tung, Vo Nguyen Giap, To Huu, Nguyen Xien, Nghiem Xuan Yem, Ngo Liem, Le Van Huu, and many other leading comrades.

Comrade Dao Duy Tung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, on behalf of the organizing committee, delivered a report on the results of President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary commemoration. The report says: All echelons, localities, sectors, army and police units, people throughout the country, organizations and movements abroad, and national and international organizations have organized solemn functions to mark President Ho Chi Minh's birth anniversary. Thanks to the people's creativity, many forms of commemoration were organized, thereby helping cadres and people to more profoundly understand Uncle Ho's life and great work for the revolution, as well as his brilliant style and virtue and his love for the people of all stratas. They have also profoundly realized Uncle Ho's great devotion to the Vietnamese people and to the world revolutionary cause.

Those attending the conference expressed many viewpoints stressing that the concepts inherited from Uncle Ho are great and significant, and that they should be carefully studied and widely disseminated among the people's strata and the younger generation in the present political situation. This is so as to make Uncle Ho's simple truths become living activities in the people's daily life, thereby helping them to implement his testaments and various party resolutions, prepare for the upcoming Seventh CPV Congress, and strengthen the building of socialism in Vietnam.

Chairman Vo Chi Cong delivered a closing speech at the conference the text of which will be broadcast later.

Vo Chi Cong at Conference

BK0709062590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Speech by Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State and deputy head of the Organizing Committee to Celebrate President Ho Chi Minh's Birth Centenary, at the closing of the committee's 3 September conference held to asess the results of the centenary celebrations in the country and the world—read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades and distinguished guests: Despite your tight schedule you have made many good suggestions. The standing body will finalize a report and make it public in the press and in other mass media. Through a recapitulative report and the opinions expressed by you, we can see that the organization of major anniversary celebrations in 1990, especially the celebration of Uncle Ho's birth centenary, has attained the set requirements and objectives and achieved fine success.

The drive to celebrate Uncle Ho's birth centenary has become a big festival of our people in the entire country. Various echelons, sectors, and the people of all strata have adopted many forms of celebration with profound contents to express the boundless love of our people of various strata and their deep gratitude to Uncle Ho.

It is especially noted that at the ceremony held to commemorate Uncle Ho's birth centenary, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh delivered an important speech, underscoring the great revolutionary performance of the uncle and his shining thoughts, ethics, and personality which should be enthusiastically studied by our entire party, people, and army, as well as his great contributions to the world revolution.

Various seminars on Uncle Ho, especially the international seminar jointly held by UNESCO and the Vietnam Scientific and Technological Committee, achieved fine successes. World-renowned political, social, cultural, artistic, and educational activists have used the best words to effusively praise our Uncle Ho. These seminars have produced a great echo, serving as encouragement for our people to implement those socioeconomic tasks already set forth by our party and state.

Many national and international organizations in various countries of the world have also commemorated President Ho Chi Minh—the Vietnamese national liberation hero and a great man of culture—in many ways. This has drawn the attention of world public opinion which hailed the great contributions made by Uncle Ho to our people's revolutionary undertaking and to the world revolution as well as his lofty ethical qualities.

These celebrations were of a specifically political significance, for they were organized at a time when a number of countries have been facing political unrest. Various forms of commemoration, ranging from ideological work to propaganda and cultural activities, have been very diverse in their form and profound in their contents and have been praised him without being wasteful.

The main reasons for such great success are that various requirements and objectives set by our party and state for the celebrations have correctly met the psychological and sentimental aspirations of our entire party, people, and army toward Uncle Ho, that the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, and various echelons and sectors have given appropriate attention to their guidance efforts, and that our organizing committee has been active in their activities. All members of the committee, within their capacity, have made active contributions to these celebrations.

On behalf of Vietnam's Organizing Committee for Major Anniversary Celebrations in 1990 and the Committee for the Celebration of President Ho Chi Minh's Birth Centenary, I would like to heartily praise and sincerely thank various party, administrative, front, mass and social organizations as well as various echelons, sectors, military units, and the people of various strata in the entire country, and our overseas compatriots for having actively participated in various activities aimed at marking major anniversaries in the year and Uncle Ho's birth centenary and for making them a fine success.

On this occasion, I sincerely thank various countries and national and international organizations for having solemly organized various forms of commemorative activities aimed at marking President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary.

Uncle Ho will live forever in our cause!

It is the duty of our entire party, people, and army to continue to develop the results of this year's commemorative drive by trying to learn from and study Uncle Ho's thoughts, ethics, and personality and to transform their thoughts into pactical actions in the implementation of various urgent socioeconomic tasks and in the acceleration of the renovation undertaking in our country.

I hereby declare the closing of today's conference and the termination of the work of our committee.

I wish all comrade members of the committee good health.

Special Antismuggling Units Set Up in Provinces

BK1009073590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Carrying out a directive of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Special Antismuggling Committees for Northern and Southern Vietnam have swung into action. They have held conferences in northern and southern provinces to thoroughly discuss the committees' functions, duties, and authority and to organize special antismuggling units in areas under their charge.

Special antismuggling units and teams have been set up in the border provinces. In the northern provinces, the Special Antismuggling Committee for Northern Vietnam has set up a Special Antismuggling Unit for the two border provinces of Cao Bang and Lang Son. The committee will hold a working session with Quang Ninh and Lang Son Provinces soon to set in motion a campaign against cross-border smuggling. In central Vietnam, it has been determined that the region from Hue and Quang Tri northward is under the charge of the Special Antismuggling Committee for Northern Vietnam, and the region from Danang southward is under the charge of the Special Antismuggling Committee for Southern Vietnam.

UNICEF-Funded Safe Water Program in Progress

BK1009085390 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 10—Hai Hung province, northeast of Hanoi, has so far sunk and built 120 pump-wells under the rural safe water supply programme funded by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Cuu Cao is the first village in Hai Hung's Chau Giang district to have benefited from this programme. It has drilled 19 such wells and will sink 16 more wells in the next four months of this year. All those wells are at least 50 metres deep and concentrated mostly in creches, kindergartens, schools, medical stations, and certain residential areas hard hit by water scarcity.

Kien Giang Acts Against Cross-Border Smuggling

BK1009091190 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Aug 90, pp 1,4

[VNA Report]

[Text] From 12 to 15 August, the Kien Giang Provincial People's Court held a lower court session to try Huynh Binh Phuoc (Binh Hot) and his 10 accomplices on charges of cross-border smuggling. This was the most serious smuggling case ever discovered in Kien Giang, involving many state organs and units with adverse effects on the local economy and society.

The accused Nguyen Viet Quang, Bui Anh Dung, and Huynh Binh Phuoc were defended by a group of lawyers from Ho Chi Minh City and Hau Giang Province. They included lawyers Trinh Dinh Ban, Nguyen Xuan Mai, Nguyen Truong Thanh, Nguyen Dang Truong, and Doan Mong Thu.

According to the indictment of the People's Organ of Control and the testimonies of the defendants, in 1989, taking advantage of an economic contract and management laxity of some locally responsible organs, Nguyen Viet Quang, former standing member of the Chau Thanh District party committee and secretary of the Binh An village party chapter; Bui Anh Dung, former director of the General Trading Corporation; Huynh Binh Phuoc, former manager of the Rach Soi Department Store; and others—mostly state cadres and personnel—organized a cross-border smuggling ring dealing in contraband goods through the establishment of the Rach Soi Department Store of which Binh Phuoc was in charge. Within a short period from March to May 1989, Binh Phuoc organized eight trips to smuggle goods into the province from across the border. The contraband, valued at more than 3.903 billion dong, included mainly foreign cigarettes, video players, and radio cassette players and recorders. Apart from selling merchandise at the Rach Soi Department Store, Binh Phuoc was known to have dealt in contraband worth more than four billion dong and evaded taxes for a volume of goods valued at more than eight billion dong.

Based on the seriousness of the crime and the attitude demonstrated by the defendants during the process of investigation, the board of jurors sentenced:

—Nguyen Viet Quang to 13 years of imprisonment for cross-border smuggling and one year of imprisonment for deliberately committing irregularities—a total of 14 years.

—Huynh Binh Phuoc to 10 years of imprisonment for cross-border smuggling, one year of imprisonment for tax-dodging, and one year of imprisonment for bribery—a total of 12 years.

—Bui Anh Dung to 10 years of imprisonment for cross-border smuggling.

The remaining seven defendants were given jail terms ranging from one to three years. Only defendant Tran Thien was acquitted.

People who attended the court session as well as public opinion in Kien Giang all praised the various law organs for their severe punishment against those who had used the name the state to organize the cross-border smuggling ring, thus seriously harming national sovereignty and security as well as the national economy.

From the defendants' testimonies, the court session raised questions that should be looked into in order to draw a conclusion about the number of organizations and individuals known to have been involved in this case.

Officials Punished for Publishing 'Irregularities'

BK1009102790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] The Quang Nam-Danang provincial People's Committee has just issued a communique on its decision to take legal action against a number of leading cadres of the provincial justice service and culture and information service for serious irregularities in the publication of the magazine TU PHAP QUANG NAM-DANANG (Justice).

Hua Binh Thien, deputy director in charge of the provincial justice organ, is to be dismissed from office and expelled from the party. This is for his failure to comply with the publishing regulations of the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism when he applied for permission to publish the magazine. This is also for his lack of responsibility in allowing laxity to exist in the management of publication work and by failing to ensure that the magazine was published in accordance with party and state propaganda policies, thus affecting the people adversely.

Ho Han and Pham Van Luu, the respective director and deputy director of the provincial culture and information service, have been warned for overstepping their powers and contravening principles in issuing permits for the magazine's publication. They have also been warned for their lack of responsibility in supervising the organ that had been authorized to publish the magazine in both content and form, thus leading to the violation of the current state law on publication work.

Seminar on Investment in Highland Areas Held

BK0809153690 Hanoi VNA in English 1439 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 8—A seminar on incentive policies in favour of investment in the mountain and midland areas was held here Thursday by the Office for Mountain Areas and Nationalities under the Council of Ministers. Almost 20 papers presented at the seminar, chaired by Minister Hoang Duc Nghi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Chief of the Office, laid emphasis on the importance of the mountain and midland areas in the socio-economic development of the whole country, and recommended that the Council of Ministers and all concerned ministries and branches of activity should take concrete and practical measures to rapidly implement the policies related to the encouragement of investments in those areas.

The same day, Minister Hoang Duc Nghi had a working session with David Smith, UNDP resident representative in Hanoi, on matters related to investment in socio-economic development in the mountain and midland areas.

Microwave Systems Link Hanoi, Northern Provinces

BK0809154790 Hanoi VNA in English 1442 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 8—the Vietnam General Corporation for Telecommunication and Post has just put into operation three new systems of 30-channel digital microwave communication linking Hanoi with 14 Northern provinces.

These facilities have been installed with equipment manufactured by the Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) of Australia.

In the past eight months of the year, the Viha Bicycle enterprise in Hanoi turned out 9,000 bicycles nearly 1,500 of which were exported to Bulgaria.

The enterprise plans to produce 3,000 more bicycles in the remaining period of this year, half of them for export, so as to achieve a record export volume of 25 per cent of its total production in a year.

Party, State Leaders Tour Hanoi Exhibition Fair

BK0909115190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] According to a Voice of Vietnam correspondent, since its grand opening a week ago, the Fifth National Technoeconomic Exhibition Fair has welcomed many comrade party and state leaders. The fair has opened in the presence of comrade party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh. On 1-2 September, Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the party Central Committee, toured the fairgrounds and inspected numerous products on display.

The comrades all agreed that compared with products on display at past fairs, this time we have done a much better job in terms of diversity, design, and quality.

Also, for a week now, tens of thousands of people have toured the fairgrounds and purchased products for sale there. Many foreign businessmen have toured various pavillions to study business opportunities.

The Vietnam Institute of Applied Mechanics has prepared three contracts on the transfer of technology and equipment for the production of fibrocement sheets valued at 1.8 billion dong.

The quality of the furniture made in Dac Lac Province and many other products on display was quite good and their prices were cheaper than the black market. As a result, the salespersons did not know how to satisfy buyers' high demands.

Vo Nguyen Giap at Army Volunteers' Meeting

BK0909115790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] A get-together was held recently in Hanoi by the Organization of Vietnamese Army Volunteers in the Lower Laos-Northeast Cambodia Region to mark the 45th anniversary of the August Revolution, the 2 September National Day, and the organization's 42nd founding anniversary.

Attending and addressing the function were Comrade Pham Van Dong, advisor to the party Central Committee, and Comrade Bouasi Chaleunsouk, ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to Vietnam.

Many Vietnamese Army volunteers and dependents of war invalids and fallen combatants were present on this occasion.

Since its founding 42 years ago, the Volunteer Army in the Lower Laos-Northeast Cambodia Region has quickly grown up and satisfactorily fulfilled all duties. Together with the armed forces and peoples of the two countries, they have scored great military victories, have liberated many areas, and have consolidated the special solidarity and friendship with our friendly country.

Today, almost all Army volunteers of that time have retired. Nonetheless, they have continued devoting the rest of their lives to undertaking various tasks or to satisfactorily implementing party and state policies. A liaison committee has been set up to maintain contact with more than 500 comrade Army volunteers. As a result, another ten sub-liaison committees have been organized in the various provinces and cities to provide concrete assistance to Army volunteers so they can effectively carry out everyday activities and other tasks.

On this occasion, the delegates brought out the great significance of the formation of the Liaison Committee for Army Volunteers in the Lower Laos-Northeast Cambodia Region. They also stressed the need to further uphold the spirit of mutual assistance, to remind one another of the necessity to firmly defend the revolutionary gains, to develop the fine traditions of Army volunteers, to actively undertake tasks at the grass-roots level, to contribute to satisfactorily implementing all resolutions, to accelerate the party's renovation undertaking, and to help consolidate and strengthen the special friendly relations with the fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples.

Non-Banking Credit Organizations Directive Noted

BK0909155590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] The Council of Ministers chairman recently issued directive no. 313-CT dealing with difficulties caused by non-banking credit organizations.

The directive says: Dealings among depositors, borrowers, and credit organizations are allowed to proceed if they are operated in a legal economic manner. The state is responsible for ensuring the legitimate interests of parties concerned by enforcing the law and applying essential management apparatuses to ensure that borrowers pay their debts on time to credit organizations so that the latter may repay the depositors.

The directive stipulated appropriate measures to collect debts from different types of borrowers to repay depositors. It also said that it is essential to exert strict control over repayment of money to the depositors, and that guidance must be provided to ensure that repayment is carried out in a just, rational, fair, and open manner.

The directive also specified methods to conduct, classify, and manage credit organizations for the purposes of providing guidance and assistance to good credit establishments to further improve their operation; providing assistance and creating favorable conditions for establishments having temporary difficulties to help them maintain normal operations; and settling accounts and closing down unqualified establishments with poor, deteriorating operations that could lead to bankruptcy or cheating the people and violating the law.

The Council of Ministers chairman urged the internal affairs agencies to promptly stop activities of extremists and bad elements who took advantage of the situation to create confusion; and to prosecute and try those who violated the state and people's property, who cheated the people, and who violated the state law.

Forestry Situation in Vietnam Reviewed

BK0909160590 Hanoi VNA in English 1430 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 9—A meeting has been held here to review the status of the forestry sector in Vietnam.

The meeting was attended by representatives of foreign embassies and international organizations based in Vietnam, as well as forestry and other government officials. It was addressed by Phan Xuan Dot, minister of forestry, and Winston Temble, UNDP [United Nations Development Program] deputy resident representative. The main lectures were delivered by two eminent forestry experts, Dr. Y.S. Rao, regional forestry officer, FAO regional office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, and Ian Armitage from the Ministry of Forestry of New Zealand.

The meeting, which is the first informative presentation on the forestry sector to be organized by UNDP, was arranged under the auspices of UNDP-financed project "Forestry Sector Review." The project, executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, is undertaking an in-depth appraisal of the present and potential contribution of the forestry sector to the development of Vietnam.

UNDP's presentation comes at a time of heightened international awareness and concern over the rapid depletion of the world's tropical forests, whose annual loss is estimated at about 11 million hectares. A major international effort in conserving and reversing this steady depletion has been launched under the framework of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP), a joint exercise of the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Wildlife Resources International, and UNDP. Vietnam, together with 66 other participating countries, is at the vanguard of greater international and national coordination to reduce deforestation.

The meeting highlighted the daunting task faced by Vietnam in managing its forest resources. The latest forest inventory conducted in 1987 estimates the forest land to be 9.3 million hectares as compared to 19 million in 1943. In just over 40 years, approximately 10 million hectares of forest has been lost, or over 200,000 hectares of total forest cover lost every year. Wars and a doubling of the human population have generated heavy pressure for food and firewood supply. Fire outbreaks and insect infestations have also affected Vietnam's forest resources. The overall ramifications to Vietnam's forest resources are extremely serious: Soil erosion leading to flooding, reduction of fuelwood, energy reduction for industrial use, harmful effects on agriculture, to name a few.

The meeting emphasized the fact that Vietnam's forest resources are critical to the sustenance of whole communities, and highlighted the importance of continued efforts by the government and the donor community not only to afforestation, but also to actively promote new plantation of forest cover.

Environment International-Funded Project Signed

BK0709152790 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 7—A project (VIE/89/021) for international organizations' assistance to the national environment action plan and conference on environment and sustainable development was signed between the Vietnamese Government and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) here on September 5.

Under the document, the UNDP will contribute $46,250 and the Swedish International Development Authority $22,522, for equipment and training. The SIDA, together with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), will make an additional contribution in the form of international expertise to assist the Vietnamese in the formulation of the national environment action plan.

Assistance is provided to the Department of Natural Resources and Environment of the State Committee for Science in identifying the current and potential environment of Vietnam. Both short-term and long-term strategies and solutions to combat and reverse environmental degradation will be prepared. An integrated, multisectoral national environment action plan will be elaborated with the help of national scientists to supplement the next five-year plan. Special considerations include the holding of a nation-wide children's art competition on "environment and technology."

Iranian Reportage on Visit of Dau Ngoc Xuan

WA1009181990

For Iranian reportage on the visit to Tehran of Dau Ngoc Xuan, head of the State Commission for Cooperation and Investment, including talks with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, see the South Asia Division, Iran section of the 11 Sep and subsequent issues of the Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT.

Australia

Canberra To Donate Money for Refugees in Jordan

BK1109092190 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Australia has announced it is providing an extra $1.2 million to help those stranded by the Gulf crisis. Radio Australia's Camille Fennel, in Canberra says the money will be for those trapped on the Jordanian border and living under difficult conditions in the capital.

[Begin recording] [Fennel] Foreign Affairs Minister Gareth Evans says it is becoming more urgent that people are repatriated quickly and emergency supplies are available until they can leave. Of the latest donation, three quarters of the million dollars will go to the International Organization of Migration which is helping with the repatriation of South and Southeast Asian nationals. The rest will be split between UNICEF, the Red Cross, and various other charities. [end recording]

Gulf Crisis Prompts Removal of Destroyer Escort

BK1109060590 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0300 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] The federal government has deferred plan to take the Navy destroyer escort, "the Stuart," out of operation because of the continuing Gulf crisis.

The defense minister, Senator Robert Ray, has announced that the decommissioning of "the Stuart," which is based at the Sterling Base in Western Australia, will be deferred until May next year. Senator Ray said the move will help the Navy its ability to meet training commitments in Australia and to take part in international exercises.

Meanwhile, a decision is expected to be announced soon on a replacement vessel to relieve the Australian force in the Middle East.

Evans Interviewed on Peace Plan for Cambodia

BK1109091590 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Sep 90

[From the "International Report" program]

[Excerpts] An end is in sight today for the so-called killing fields of Cambodia. Peace talks in Jakarta have ended in success with the four Cambodian factions agreeing to the broad terms of a UN settlement and the creation of a supreme national council. [passage omitted]

Australia has played a leading role in efforts to find a peaceful solution in Cambodia. The present formula adopted in Jakarta by the various factions draws heavily on Australian initiatives and suggestions that have emerged during behind-the-scenes diplomacy by a senior Australian foreign affairs official, Michael Costello. Richard Palfreyman asked Australia's minister for foreign affairs and trade, Senator Gareth Evans, if the agreement reached in Jakarta was the breakthrough the world has been waiting for.

[Begin recording] [Evans] There is no doubt that this is the most important breakthrough in the whole grinding peace process to date, and this gives us an enormous amount of encouragement that, hopefully, by the end of the year we will have a comprehensive settlement in place. There are going to be some bumps and some potholes ahead on that road, there is a lot of detail to resolve, particularly on the complex issues of military security, but I think we can be very confident indeed the way the pressures are now operating right across the spectrum with the major powers now immensely involved and committed to the process, now that we will at last get there.

[Palfreyman] So, how much does this UN plan draw on Australian initiatives proposed over the past nine months or so?

[Evans] Well, I think it is fair to say that the basic concept underlying it—which is that the United Nations should be involved not just in a familiar peacekeeping role, not just in the increasingly familiar these days role of helping to organize elections—but that it should be involved as well in the actual civil administration of the country. That was the central idea of the Australian proposal first floated back in November and then worked up in the Red Book of February. There is a lot of detail as well—the whole idea of the National Council and the interrelationship between these various elements are all really mapped out and laid out in the documents. So, I think we can certainly have some pleasure and pride that our ideas have been the sustaining centerpiece of the negotiations throughout the course of this year and have come to fruition now in this document.

[Palfreyman] Well, at the moment in Jakarta we have got signatures, we have had handshakes, do you see any potential sticking point when the factions actually meet again in Paris to finalize the agreement in November?

[Evans] There are quite a few sticky areas, there is no doubt about that, and the military one is the most sensitive of all with the Phnom Penh government still very worried about how its security can be guaranteed in an environment where the Khmer Rouge is floating across the countryside with significant arms caches. But we have thought through that, the UN military people are thinking through it. We believe a workable effective plan can be put in place. I am not suggesting the task is going to be easy or quick. There are some weeks ahead of us, maybe months, of hard slog negotiations. But on the evidence so far, I think we can find common ground.

[Palfreyman] Now, the UN plan talks about, perhaps, between 2,500 to 10,000 troops and civilians going into Cambodia. Given the vast problems that are there at the moment, is that a big enough force?

[Evans] We believe so. The premise on which this idea of a military force is based is not one that you are actually keeping warring parties physically apart. It is really a monitoring and supervising and verifying role.

[Palfreyman] But presumably it could come to that though—an interventionist role?

[Evans] Well, you have got to be prepared to cope with odd contingencies that may arise, and there are risks associated with any military presence. But it is not a full-scale army going in there to separate warring parties. That is not the premise on which any UN peacekeeping operation is based, and on that assumption, our working assumption was that a figure of maybe 5,500 military personnel might be the number required and several thousand, obviously, civilian personnel as well to do these key administrative jobs as well as organizing the election. So, it certainly will be on any view the biggest task the United Nations has ever attempted, the most formidably difficult. But, I think we have been able to persuade a lot of people over the last 12 months but it is a manageable task and really the only way that anyone is ever going to get a solution to this problem.

[Palfreyman] Now, Senator, what about an envisaged role for Australia in that peacekeeping and administration force?

[Evans] Well, I think it is reasonable to assume that Australia will play such a role; precisely how we will participate and to what extent numerically and at what cost, all, of course, has to be resolved over the next few months. But we have been so intimately involved in this diplomatically and we have such a track record of participating in UN peacekeeping and similar operations over the years, and it is so important an issue for our whole region that I think it is pretty clear that we will be involved in one way or another. [end recording]

PRC: Emphasis on Human Rights Hurting Ties

BK1009071290 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] A senior Chinese Government official has indicated that Sino-Australian relations have suffered as a result of Canberra's insistence that Beijing improve its human rights record. Radio Australia's Beijing correspondent, Kate Wall, reports that on his just concluded visit to the People's Republic, the Australian trade negotiations minister, Dr. Neal Blewett, stressed that diplomatic ties would not be normalized until Beijing made progress in this area.

[Begin Wall recording] While Dr. Blewett's trip was dominated by trade and economic discussions, he met briefly last week with China's vice foreign minister, Liu Huaqiu. Dr. Blewett later described their exchange as vigorous with Mr. Liu stressing China would ignore Canberra's representations in the interests of social stability. In subsequent talks with the New Zealand Embassy here in Beijing, the vice foreign minister said Australia should not impose conditions on its relations with China, and he indicated diplomatic ties had deteriorated as a result. [end recording]

Western Condemnation of Burmese Arrests Reported

BK0809072090 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] The United States has strongly criticized the arrests of leaders of the main opposition party in Myanmar, formerly Burma. Australia has also condemned the arrests.

The reported arrest of the six leaders of the National League for Democracy comes after it won elections in May, but the military government has refused to hand over power. A military spokesman in Myanmar capital, Yangon [Rangoon], said the arrests were on the ground of divulging state secrets to unauthorized outsiders.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman deplored the arrests saying they were on political grounds. The acting leader of the party, U Kyi Maung, is reported to be among those held.

The leader of the league, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, has been under house arrest for more than 1 year. Radio Australia's diplomatic correspondent, Stuart Heather, reports from Canberra that the arrests show the military has no foreseeable intention of returning Myanmar to democracy.

[Begin Heather recording] According to the Australian Embassy in the capital, Yangon, those detained include U Kyi Maung who has been acting leader of the National League for Democracy while its popular leader, Aung San Suu Kyi, has languished under house arrest. More than three months after the NLD won a landslide in national elections, the military regime has shown no intention of handing over power.

The foreign affairs minister, Gareth Evans, said the latest arrests further discredit the regime, but such words will have little effect as the arrests themselves demonstrate. [end recording]

Debate Surfaces Over Three-Mine Uranium Policy

BK1009095090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Sydney, Sept 10 (AFP)—Debate has surfaced within the ruling Australian Labor Party (ALP) about the wisdom of its anti-uranium stance, following a sudden shift in the world's energy balance as a result of the Gulf crisis.

ALP officials Monday rebutted comments by National Secretary Bob Hogg that the party would change its policy, which limits the number of uranium mines in Australia to three specific sites.

Jeannette McHugh, of the ALP uranium review committee, said on radio Monday there was no public pressure to change the policy.

Mr. Hogg said Sunday that Canberra's three-mine policy was contradictory and needed revising following the Gulf crisis.

"There will be a lot of rethinking about the whole question of energy worldwide," he said. "Whether nuclear power has a role to play is obviously a judgment based on safety and disposal."

"Our attitude to energy, and nuclear energy in particular, has to be thought through very thoroughly," he said.

But Ms. McHugh said the public opposed a change of policy.

"The absolutely overwhelming view of the public and the party is against increased uranium mining and export," she said, adding that it was hard to find anyone apart from the mining companies who supports increased uranium mining.

"Those people in the Labor Party who are undergoing such enormous shock at the moment at the changes happening to our party simply will not accept that," Ms. McHugh said.

The government announced last week that it would sell 49 per cent of its Commonwealth Bank and has agreed in principle to partially float government-run Qantas and Australian Airlines despite the party's anti-privatisation policy. The ALP made its anti-uranium stance party policy in 1977 but softened the doctrine in 1983 to allow mining at three named sites. At the 1988 national party conference, delegates set up a committee to review the policy. The committee has not yet made its report.

Bob Crew, resident manager of the Olympic Dam Mine, said its owner Western Mining Corp. questioned the soundness of the "three mines" policy.

"Normal business should prevail. What's the difference between two mines or four mines? There are adequate environmental safeguards for uranium mining," Mr. Crew said.

Jean McSorley, a spokeswoman for Greenpeace Australia, predicted a huge public backlash if the government allowed more uranium mines, which she claimed were neither safe nor economical.

"If would be very foolish to lose the green vote," she said. "The back end costs are going to catch up to this industry. The back end costs are human lives," she added.

Only the ranger and the non-operational Nabarlek Mines in the Northern Territory and Olympic Dam Mine in South Australia are allowed to export uranium. Uranium has been discovered but mining blocked at Koongarra and Jabiluka in the Northern Territory and Yeelirrie in Western Australia as well as numerous other sites. Australia, with about 30 per cent of the world's uranium reserves, produces 10 per cent of the world's consumption. Export sales in 1989-90 reaped 280 million Australian dollars (229 million U.S.).

Fiji

Government Efforts To Liberalize Trade Reported

BK1009143090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1344 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Suva, Sept 10 (AFP)—Fiji Government officials have pledged to liberalise trade with Singapore, a member of a Singapore Trade and Development Board (STDB) delegation said here Monday.

STDB secretary Nordin Yatim said traders dealing with Fiji often encountered complex trade laws and shipping rules. Mr. Yatim, heading the STDB's fifth trade mission to Fiji since 1986, said Fiji could boost exports to Singapore through liberalised trade rules.

Fiji buys the bulk of its petroleum imports from Singapore, which last year became its fourth largest supplier, selling 57.3 million Fiji dollars (40.6 million U.S dollars) worth of products. Singapore's imports from Fiji were negligible in 1989, but STDB mission adviser Loh Heng-Kee said they could rise "if Fiji could shorten its delivery time."

Mr. Lee said Singaporean entrepreneurs in furniture, agriculture, jewellery and housing development would consider investing in Fiji.

Fiji Trade and Commerce Minister Berenado Vunibobo said Monday that the government had been trying to woo investors from Southeast Asia and Australia since the coups of 1987.

"But in the next year or two we should be concentrating on trade. We've got try and understand the trade regimes a lot more," Mr. Vunibobo told reporters after returning with a delegation which he led to French Polynesia.

Fiji "would have to look beyond our traditional links. We've got to widen our choices," Mr. Vunibobo said, adding that Fiji could tap into Pacific island markets which buy manufactured goods from Europe, the United States, Asia, South America, Australia and New Zealand.

Markets in French Pacific territories are "difficult to break into because the market is a sophisticated one, senstitive to quality," he said. "Some 62 per cent of the trade in French Polynesia comes from the European Community, where the lion's share belongs to France." The 26 Fiji businessmen visiting French Polynesia secured deals in supply of canned fish, household goods, and garments. A Fiji mission will go to New Caledonia in November.

New Zealand

New Premier Tries To Boost Labor's Popularity

BK0909114190 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] New Zealand's new prime minister, Mr. Mike Moore, has launched a campaign aimed at winning back traditional Labor Party supporters. Voted into office last Tuesday [4

September] after Mr. Geoffrey Palmer resigned, Mr. Moore's task is to reverse Labor's disastrous slide in the opinion polls after six years in power. Polls showed that Labor could win as few as 19 seats in the 97-seat parliament in the 27 October general elections.

Mr. Moore chose a network of small private radio stations to deliver his message deliberately ignoring the national services of Radio New Zealand and TVNZ [Television New Zealand]. He has based his appeal on his understanding of poor people's need and promised several new policy packages including affordable housing and medical care and a fresh approach to New Zealand's economic problems.

Maori Boycott Call Sparks 'Furious Reaction'

BK1109054590 Hong Kong AFP in English 0336 GMT 11 Sep 90

[By Michael Field]

[Text] Auckland, New Zealand, Sept 11 (AFP)—A call by an influential church group for New Zealand's native Maori to boycott next month's general elections has sparked a furious reaction and split Maori.

With elections scheduled on October 27, the Maori Council of Churches, a grouping of Maori from the Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist churches called for a boycott in newspaper and television ads.

"Many Maori face an uncertain future," the newspaper ad said. "This is not because of bad luck or misfortune. It is due to bad political policies and the unwillingness of successive governments to do justice....

"This is your chance to show you will no longer support a system which has said no to Maori treaty rights for 150 long, unjust years." That was a reference to the 1840 Treaty of Waitangi under which Maori ceded sovereignty to Queen Victoria in return for a guarantee they would hold their lands, fisheries and forests.

The Maori language version of the treaty also promised Maori "rangatiratanga," or full chieftainship, a pledge not stated in the English version. Suggesting the word now means political independence or self-determination, the Maori church group wants people instead of voting to scrawl "rangatiratanga" on their ballots in a virtual call for an alternative form of government.

New Zealand's ruling Labour government set up the Waitangi Tribunal to hear Maori grievances dating back to 1840 and although numerous hearings have taken place, no return of seized lands has yet occurred. And in the meantime, many of the 300,000 plus Maori have languished at the bottom of the socio-economic pile with the highest prison rates, poorest health and least education of any groups.

Many Maori vote, by choice, in the four Maori electorates which for most of this century have been held by Labour Party members. An indication of the strife the democratic process is in can be seen from the fact that of the 129,000 Maori over the voting age of 18, only 34,998 are on Maori rolls.

An unknown number of Maori, including popular opposition backbencher Winston Peters, opt to vote on general rolls, but their numbers are not believed to be significant enough to account for the big shortfall. Various studies suggest around 75 percent of Maori do not vote anywhere.

Radical Maori Syd Jackson says the boycott call "will become one of the most dynamic moves ever in Maoridom."

"The Maori people will not vote for their continued oppression."

Mr. Peters says the boycott call was the worst case of "political lunacy in recent times....

"Having lost their own faith and their ability to instill it in others, Maori clerics are now engaged in the most insidious form of politicking that New Zealand has seen for a long time," he said.

Sir Graham Latimer, head of the New Zealand Maori Council, a grouping of major tribal leaders, says the boycott was "ridiculous and ludicrous."

"It means the status quo would remain unchallenged and those four Maori (MPs) would remain unchallenged," said Sir Graham, an official with the opposition National Party.

A boycott, given the large majorities each of the Labour Maori MPs holds, is unlikely to make any difference to who wins the seats. Only in northern Maori is there even a remote chance of a change.

There former Labour cabinet minister Matiu Rata, now head of the Maori political party Mana Motuhake, could get back into Parliament. The strength of his threat was seen as a partial reason for the government's passing last month a law forbidding Mana Motuhake from getting free radio and television time and prohibits it from buying any.

Mr. Rata says Maori must close ranks.

"The country is vulnerable and in political turmoil and for unilateral action, Maori must vote at the ballot box," he said.

Prime Minister Mike Moore says he is "appalled" by the boycott call.

"The idea that you can advance the great needs of Maoridom in this country by promoting apathy is irresponsible," Mr. Moore said. "People can make a difference only if they get involved." But as it happens, even pakeha (white) New Zealanders are decidedly turned off by the political system here. Mr. Moore conceded Monday nearly 300,000 people had not bothered to enroll for the elections. He termed it "unfortunate."